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## WITHDRAWAL FROM SYRIA BY FRANCE UNDER DISCUSSION

Question of Relinquishing Territories of Asia Minor Again Raised—Many Arguments Pro and Con Produced in Press

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, PARIS, France (Monday).—Is France contemplating withdrawal from Syria? The question is raised because of remarkable articles appearing in the semi-official "Petit Parisien" and other newspapers in which the pros and cons are set forth. Much false information has come by way of Egypt. News that diplomatic negotiations have resulted in France giving way in Cilicia and consenting to remain only in an unfruitful piece of land, is denied, as is also the news of Turkish triumphs in Damascus and Alexandretta.

Undoubtedly there is much intrigue and propaganda. Emir Faisal is being asked to explain his own attitude. The argument for giving up Syria is that France has sufficient to do at home and in her African colonies, and that the religious influence, which she possesses in Syria, need not be backed up by guns.

The argument against leaving Syria is that it would be a confession of weakness, abdication of mandate and treason to the Christian populations. At any rate the whole question is now again under discussion.

### British Action Criticized

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Monday).—The occupation of Constantinople by troops under British command is not altogether relished in certain quarters, where, for diverse reasons, Turkish influence has been rampant. French jealousy at developments, which they might have foreseen, is scarce concealed, and the Italian press, which has been courting Turkey since the armistice, is now beginning to air real and imaginary adverse results of following "the English lead."

The English lead objected to is the honest desire of the British Government to put a stop to the massacres of helpless Christians by occupying Constantinople and exerting pressure on the Porte.

The "Corriere d'Italia" fears that approval of this will mean the loss of Turkey's sympathy and anti-British agitation in Tripoli.

## LABOR LEADER'S VIEWS ON BOLSHEVIKI

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Monday).—George Lansbury, the Labor leader, was given a public welcome yesterday at the Albert Hall, to mark his return from a tour in Russia. In the course of his speech he announced that the recent rising in Berlin was definitely engineered by the pro-Germans in England and France for the purpose of restoring Kaiserism in Germany and Tsardom in Russia.

Relating his Russian experiences, he expressed his pride at having "shaken hands with murder," if the state of Russia answered that description. The people who came back from Russia with stories of horrible atrocities, he considered, were simply lying. He was convinced that some atrocities had been committed, but the central government had done more to put down murder than any other government in a similar position could or would have done.

Mr. Lansbury then gave an account of his meeting with Nicolai Lenin. "You believe," said the Bolshevik leader, "you are able to bring about in England peaceful revolution. I don't believe that; but if you can, nobody will be more pleased than we in Russia. Bloodshed is a bad business, anyhow."

## CHANGES IN TZECH MILITARY SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor, PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (Sunday).—A new law providing a two-year service for the next three years in the Tzecho-Slovakian Army was passed by the National Assembly in the second and third readings on Friday by the unanimous vote of the members in the presence of the military representatives of the allied powers.

Military service is now obligatory on every citizen. Parliament will control mobilization as well as the calling out of reserves. By a special resolution the National Assembly demands a democratization of the military service and an extension of civilian authority in the Ministry of National Defense. Under the law the army is to consist of 150,000 officers and men.

## EXPENSES OF PEACE DELEGATES PUBLISHED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Monday).—A government paper, issued today, interestingly tells of the expenditure incurred by the Minister of Food for the year ending last March. The figures supply further comment on the cost of government administration, the total amounting to £4,270,174.

Traveling expenses absorbed £180,000, and motor car service cost £70,000.

The Paris Peace Conference, up to that date, cost the country £40,000 for hotel accommodation and catering alone in Paris.

The British food mission to the United States cost £182,000. The experiment in national kitchens was not encouraging. Six or seven were organized and were run at a loss, but, fortunately for the exchequer, the profit on the seventh covered these losses and showed a small balance.

## PACKERS ADMIT PROPAGANDA WORK

Aid Rendered Department of Agriculture to Induce Buying of Cheaper Cuts of Meat—Effect Would Be Higher Price

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Ever since the Department of Justice started its campaign to encourage the use of so-called cheap cuts of meat, there have been doubts expressed as to the value of the plan in reducing the cost of living, which was its avowed object. Housewives have not overlooked opportunities of getting as much as possible for their money, or of finding substitutes for the cheaper cuts of meat. The bulletins issued in the interests of cheap meat gave few new facts and little basis for reducing household expenses.

At the hearings yesterday before the House Agriculture Committee on the "Anderson bill to regulate the meat-packing industry, L. D. H. Weld, of the commercial research department of Swift & Co., was on the stand when Ben Marsh, of the farmers' national council, presented some mimeographed material recently released by the Department of Justice in farm magazines and papers on the question of the high cost of living campaign of that department.

"Do you know whether the packers are preparing this material for the Department of Justice?" Mr. Marsh asked.

"I know we are cooperating with the Department of Justice in their campaign," replied Mr. Weld.

After some discussion regarding the laws of supply and demand, Mr. Weld stated: "If a demand were created for the cheaper cuts, the price for the higher cuts would be raised, but it would bring down the price of the higher cuts."

Gilbert N. Haughen (R.), Representative from Idaho, chairman of the committee, then asked: "To what extent have you cooperated with the Department of Justice? How do you cooperate?"

"By getting people to demand cheaper cuts," explained Mr. Weld. "At present the cheaper cuts have to be sold at a cheaper price to make them move."

"And the Department of Justice is trying to make it move?"

"It is always sold right along."

"Then this campaign to get the consumers to buy the cheaper cuts on the theory that it will bring down the cost of living, will really result in increased prices?" asked Miss Jessie Haver, of the Consumers League.

"If it is successful, it will." "If this campaign is effective, it will not help the man who is already buying the cheap cuts, it will increase prices to him," pressed Edward Voight (R.), Representative from Wisconsin.

"There will be no benefit to the poor."

"This campaign will raise the price of the cheaper cuts of meat?"

"It will raise the price, yes."

## Proposal Rejected

Packers Offered to Finance Campaign for Cheap Cuts of Meat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, CHICAGO, Illinois (Monday).—Maj. A. A. Sprague, fair price commissioner for Illinois, said last night the packers had offered to finance the campaign of education for cheap cuts of meat which they offered to the Illinois Fair Price Committee. Major Sprague observed that no one could expect to educate the people without something to go on, and that the Department of Justice had no funds for such a purpose here, nor were they anywhere else available for it. The Illinois Fair Price Commission did not take up the packers' proposal.

Mrs. J. T. Bowen, who was in charge of the women's department of the commission, protested strongly against it, on the ground that the cheap-cut campaign would result in increasing the demand for such cuts and raising their price. Mrs. Bowen said recently that the publicity in use by the Department of Justice for its national cheap-meat campaign, which is now on, appeared to her the same as that offered the Illinois commission by the packers six weeks ago.

## TREATY QUESTION GOES TO THE HOUSE

Two Resolutions Already Introduced, and Chairmen of the Foreign Relations Committees in Both Branches Confer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—The subject of making peace with Germany has for the time being been transferred to the House. The Senate is weary of treaties and everything connected with them. Many of the members have left Washington, some to continue their campaigns for capturing the presidential nomination and some to find recreation where no responsibilities for international affairs may find them.

The matter of establishing peace is being taken up by the House with a zest. Two resolutions already have been introduced and others are in the pockets of members, waiting for an opportunity to be presented.

Stephen G. Porter (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, chairman of the House Foreign Relations Committee, said yesterday, after a conference with Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, that a meeting will be called today or tomorrow for drafting such a resolution.

Senator Lodge declared that little difficulty is anticipated in securing the adoption of a peace resolution in the Senate.

It was decided at the conference yesterday that the House Committee should endeavor to work out the draft of a resolution that would secure the united support of the Republicans in the House before the resolution is brought into the Senate.

Chairman Porter announced that the committee will consider the Tinkham resolution and the Britten bill, both of which have been introduced in the House. They will be used as the basis for the final draft of the House resolution.

The Tinkham resolution introduced immediately after the Senate failed to ratify the Treaty and sent the compact back to the President last Friday follows substantially the form of the Knox resolution in the Senate. It repeats the declaration of war, expresses the concern of the United States whenever the peace of Europe may be threatened and provides for the carrying out of the American economic interests of the rejected Treaty.

The Britten bill, introduced on Monday, would create an American trade council to be composed of the President and the secretaries of State, Treasury, Commerce and Labor, who would be instructed to work out American economic problems resulting from the war and from the failure of the Treaty in the Senate.

### Allied Ministers Confer

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Monday).—A party of French ministers has arrived here to participate in the negotiations now in progress between representatives of the allied powers arising out of the Peace Treaty.

### Comment on Treaty Rejection

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Monday).—The British press, commenting further on the failure of the United States Senate to ratify the Treaty of Versailles, generally adopts a line regretting the decision and hoping that the influence of popular demand will bring America into line with the future.

The Times believes that Mr. Hoover's first letter was the last weight to turn the scale and regards it "as just the kind of statement which 'opponents of ratification' wanted."

The Daily News finds that the only hope remaining lies in a spontaneous popular demand. It suggests that an appeal from the President, backed by Mr. Hoover and moderate advocates like Mr. William Jennings Bryan and Mr. William Howard Taft, might stir America to that demand, when the Senate would, no doubt, give way.

## Senator Reed Speaks in Georgia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office, ATLANTA, Georgia (Monday).—The campaign to place Georgia against the League of Nations in the preferential elections for the presidency, to be held in this State on April 20, began on Monday night, when James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, spoke in the Atlanta Auditorium. Petitions have been filed by the Reed-Hardwick faction seeking to place Mr. Reed's name on the Georgia ballot, but he has not announced his candidacy thus far. Mr. Reed said: "President Wilson declares it is our business to sacrifice for the rest of the world. What do we owe European countries? I maintain that we owe them nothing, that the figures are on the other side of the balance sheet."

## Ministers Criticize Congress

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts (Monday).—Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Senator, in a telegram to the Hampden Association of Congregational Ministers here yesterday, in reply to one from the association criticizing Congress for failure to ratify the Peace Treaty, said: "Reservations were placed upon the Treaty which a decisive majority of the Senate felt were necessary for the protection of the independence, the sovereignty and the peace of the United States. The President's followers in the Senate, under his direction, refused to ratify the Treaty with those reservations, but not without them, and it is for the President to determine whether he is ready to accept them in order that the Treaty may be ratified."

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## Treaty Goes to Haiti

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—The State Department has received word from Haiti to the effect that the Legislative Assembly of that country will receive the German treaty for ratification in April. Haiti was one of the many small countries in the western hemisphere which followed the United States in declaring war on Germany.

## SERIOUS DEADLOCK IN COAL SITUATION

British Miners Reject Terms Offered by the Government—Overwhelming Vote for Strike Is Expected by the Leaders

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Negotiations between the Miners' Federation of Great Britain and the Coal Controller, representing the government, broke down today, after a four-hour conference. The government made one or two compromise offers, which would give the miners about half of the three shillings increase per day demanded.

These were decisively rejected. The federation executive decided not to approach the Prime Minister again until a decision is reached by the national conference tomorrow, when they will report on the deadlock in the negotiations. The leaders consider the situation extremely serious.

They reaffirm the demand for a £2 weekly increase and threaten a separate strike if necessary to obtain this. Separate action would cause serious internal trouble in the national federation.

To avoid this, certain of the Welsh leaders, who have tried to prevent the strike movement, have been driven to support the full three shillings demand. One of them, for instance, states that no compromise whatever on the three shillings can be considered.

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### Miners Denounce Lower Coal Price

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The action of the government in reducing the price of bunker coal from 40 to 35 shillings per ton has aroused the anger of the miners and rendered the labor situation more critical. As already wired, the miners estimated the surplus at £43,000,000 and demanded advances absorbing this sum. The new reduction for shipping requirements will reduce the surplus by £24,000,000, and the miners claim, if persisted in, would involve home consumers in a like amount. The miners realize that this is calculated to set public opinion against them and are accordingly denouncing the government's scheme as a deliberate attempt to "queer their pitch."

These are the outward auspices under which the federation meets tomorrow, and it would be a mistake to underestimate the gravity of the situation. No decision was reached at the miners' conference with the Coal Controller this afternoon.

## Labor Delegates Confer

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Monday).—The three days' meeting of the governing body of the international labor office began in London today. There were present government, representatives from 10 countries, employers' representatives from six, and workers' representatives from five.

Dr. Leymann, a representative of the German Government, arrives tomorrow, and Mr. Sassenbach, the German workers' representative has been detained by events connected with the revolution in Bavaria. The principal subject of discussion was the relationship of the Labor office to the League of Nations and the establishment of a department to study industrial health matters. A disposition was shown to give to the international Labor office a definite independent status, while recognizing the necessity for working in harmony with the secretariat of the League of Nations to prevent overlapping and unnecessary expense.

The League of Nations is to establish an organization to study all phases of international health problems, but today's meeting decided that it was essential that the Labor office should have its own department to investigate questions of industrial hygiene. The proposal will therefore be made to the League secretariat that this branch of health organization shall be left to the Labor office.

An effort will be made to apply to all industrial countries the best existing standards and methods of treatment discovered in any one country.

## TURNING POINT OF WAR WITH GERMANY

It Was Marked by Adoption of the Convoy System, Says Rear Admiral Sims, Who Blames the United States for Delay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Efforts were made again yesterday by Key Pittman (D.), Senator from Nevada, and Park Trammell (D.), Senator from Florida, to discount previous testimony of Rear Admiral W. S. Sims before the Senate sub-committee tending to show that the United States Navy had been slow in cooperating with the Allies and that it had failed to trust its own representative in London or to act on his recommendations.

The adoption of the convoy system marked the turning point of the war, Rear Admiral Sims declared. The Allies had to wait for the United States before it could be put into operation. It was adopted officially about May 21, 1917, he told the committee. "The United States was asked to furnish 14 cruisers for escorts. No cruisers were furnished for many weeks, and then only seven. I take the attitude that the American system was very effective when finally offered, but that our delay was extremely costly."

### Governmental Policy

Senator Trammell remarked that of course lives might have been saved if the United States had entered the war sooner, but that involved a governmental policy.

"What I mean is that our destroyers and other ships should have sailed the night we declared war," explained the witness, "and there was no good reason why they should not have done so. If they had, 2,500,000 tons of shipping would have been saved. The convoy system would have been effective much earlier, and the United States would have had an army of 1,000,000 men in France by May 1, 1918. The fact was that after we declared war, many American ships had to be placed in drydock and repaired before they could be sent to the war zone."

Senator Pittman attempted to fasten upon Rear Admiral Sims the criticism of the army. A letter written to Admiral Sir Lewis Bayly two days before the armistice, by Rear Admiral Sims, commented on the operations in the Argonne, asserting that because of the inadequate transportation facilities, horses had to be slaughtered to supply the troops, notwithstanding the scarcity of horses at that time.

### Letter of Carter Glass

The prize exhibit of the senators who were cross-examining Rear Admiral Sims was the letter of Carter Glass written to him on February 17, 1920. The witness had referred to cordial letters exchanged between him and General Pershing as evidence that he had not criticized the army. Mr. Glass, who, as a member of the House, had seen Rear Admiral Sims in Paris and London and had testified before the Senate committee on February 10, wrote in part as follows:

"I disagree no less with your method of stating the case than with your deductions. In the first place, I gave notes touching your opinions concerning General Pershing's handling of the army. Inspection of the record will clearly disclose to you that I testified to a matter of fact, and not as to any opinion of General Pershing held or expressed by you. Pointedly, I testified that on October 30, 1918, in your apartment at the Hotel Crillon, in Paris, in response to my statement that General Pershing, 10 days thereafter, had signified his opposition to an armistice with Germany, you ex-

plainedly said to Congressmen Whaley and Byrnes and me that they were obliged to grant an armistice because the conditions of the supply of the American Army had broken down. Of that fact I have no more doubt than that I am writing to you at this moment, nor has either of my former colleagues any doubt of it. I might have added that, with a gesture, you precluded further talk on the subject by saying:

"Oh, well, it will all come out in due course."

"The fact that nearly seven months later you and General Pershing exchanged cordial personal letters cannot alter the circumstance nor in any way affect my distinct recollection of it."

## UNION CANDIDATES FEDERATION'S AIM

Mr. Gompers and His Associates Address Letters to Central Labor Organizations Urging Affiliation on National Scale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Organized Labor is called upon by Samuel Gompers, in a communication sent yesterday to central Labor organizations in about 1000 cities of this country, to make a special effort in the primaries of the major parties to nominate members of trade unions for political offices. Special meetings were held on Monday in most of these cities to outline plans for local campaigns, and the national nonpartisan political campaign committee of the American Federation of Labor urges upon local committees affiliation for the national project.

Frank Morrison and James O'Connell, the remaining members of the campaign executive committee, also signed the letters. Cooperation with farmers is urged in the coming primaries. The letter reads as follows:

"The meetings of March 22 have been held as suggested by the undersigned and our American Federation of Labor nonpartisan political campaign has been put forward with tremendous enthusiasm. Our brothers all over the land have entered into this movement in a magnificent spirit of cooperation. We believe every man and woman of the Labor movement will be ready to volunteer when called upon. With this object, we are sending a letter to each local union in your city, requesting cooperation in this work with your central body by the selection of a committee of three.

"Our central bodies and our local nonpartisan political committees have a great opportunity in the primaries. Here a smashing effort can be made to nominate members of trade unions for elective office.

"Where these brothers are candidates in the primaries our central bodies and nonpartisan political committees should endeavor to give every assistance possible to aid them to victory, regardless of party. In communities where this plan cannot be made successful, our brothers should exhaust all their resources to defeat every enemy of Labor.

"This is a duty we owe to ourselves; an obligation upon us to perpetuate our liberty as working men and women and citizens of our country.

"By all means endeavor to secure cooperation of sympathetic farmers and farm organizations, and appeal to all other liberty-loving citizens for support.

"We urge each worker to use the ballot to advance the principles for which Labor stands. Then there will be no question in future as to the power of all the people to achieve their just demands."

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## GUARANTEE SYSTEM DECLARED BROKEN BY GERMAN ACTION

France Urges Allies to Take Immediate Steps in View of Occupation of Ruhr District by the Communist Troops

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris, PARIS, France (Monday).—The capture of the Ruhr district by the communists is severely commented upon in France. It is alleged that, by a strange paradox, General von Ludendorff or some other leader of the Military Party, gave orders to the German troops, when counter-revolution failed, to permit the triumph of the communists. The link between the two extreme parties is that either of them would destroy the Treaty of Versailles.

It is now possible to reveal the fact that, when the German trouble broke out, the French authorities immediately proposed the occupation of Westphalia, Rome and London gave a point blank refusal. France could not then assume the heavy responsibility alone, nor did she desire a separate policy from her allies. Japan ranked itself on the side of Italy and England.

The appearance of German troops in a neutral zone is taken by France to mean that the Treaty is not respected; and that the system of guarantee has broken down. It also means that France cannot compel the delivery of coal from these districts. The Paris press describes this as a grave event which has produced a veritable crisis in the alliance. Mr. Millerand, the Premier, is urged to renew his representations in order that united action may be taken to drive the German soldiers out of the neutral zone.

The seriousness of such a step is apparent. Whether the German troops in the Ruhr basin fly the imperial or the Communist flag does not alter the fact that they are in a neutral zone.

### Proclamations Appear in Streets

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday).—The appearance on some of the principal thoroughfares of the city of Spartacist proclamations was the only noteworthy incident of an otherwise quiet day in Berlin.

One poster bore the headline: "The Red Flag," and was signed: "The Communist Party." It declared the people were dissatisfied with the return of the Ebert Government, protested against military control of the city, and the principal burden of the text was: "Either disarm the troops or give us weapons."

Another proclamation was addressed to the Berlin proletariat and exhorted workers to continue the strike.

Hotels and restaurants were again serving the public today, shops were reopening, and there was a general resumption of ordinary civic activities, tending to bear out the government's assertion that normal conditions are gradually being restored.

### Optimistic Government Statement

BERLIN, Germany (Monday).—(By The Associated Press).—The strike is practically over. This announcement was made by the government Press Bureau shortly before noon today in the course of an optimistic statement of the situation generally.

It was announced at the same time that martial law would probably be called off this afternoon, as it was asserted this was the main reason for the continuance of the strike by the radical elements of the workmen.

Spartacists have been operating in small bands in the outskirts of Berlin. They are sniping in the darkness along the main avenues of approach to the city, and in some instances these approaches have been closed by barbed-wire entanglements and barriers of paving stones. That the Spartacists are well equipped is shown by the fact that the troops have captured from them several machine guns and numerous rifles.

### Gustave Noske's Resignation Accepted

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday).—The resignation of Gustave Noske, Minister of Defense, presented to President Ebert on Monday afternoon, has been accepted. Other Cabinet changes are imminent.

The proposal put before Dr. Gustave Bauer, the German Chancellor, for the formation of a Labor government for Germany, excluding the bourgeois parties, was advanced by the Independent Socialists. The majority of the people, it is



railway car was placed at their disposal, but, according to information received at the State Department, the car was only partly filled when it left Berlin, and the members of the American colony who remained in the city are considered perfectly safe.

Press reports from Germany during the period of the counter-revolution and its suppression have not indicated that foreigners were molested except for the occurrence at the Hotel Adlon. There have, however, been anti-Semitic riots in parts of Germany.

Little information was available at the State Department concerning present conditions in Germany, that which had been obtained being for the most part confirmation of press dispatches.

#### Red Army Advancing on Wesel

ESSEN, Germany (Tuesday)—(via Copenhagen)—The local executive council today announced that the entire industrial region hereabouts is in the hands of the revolutionary workmen and that a Red army of 50,000 men is victoriously advancing on Wesel, where "the last remnants of the regular troops" are concentrated.

#### Proceedings Against August Winning

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—The Prussian Government has ordered disciplinary proceedings, with immediate suspension from office, against August Winning, president of East Prussia, and three other officials of the Königsberg Government. Similar measures will be taken against other officials of the Province of Schleswig.

#### NEED FOR RESERVE ON RESULTS OF LOAN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
PARIS, France (Sunday)—Mr. François-Marsal, French Finance Minister, is exceedingly reserved about the results of the loan now closed, declaring that premature calculations will be harmful. If the estimate is too low, justice will not be done to the enthusiasm of the French people and their unity in the work of reconstruction.

If the estimate is put too high, disappointment must follow in a few days. He is, however, satisfied with the excellent eleventh-hour rally. The rush to the banks of the subscribers during the last days of the loan compares more than favorably with previous loans.

He indicates that it will be wrong to regard the present "emprunt" in the same light as that of 1915, since at that time there was no industrial outlet for superfluous money, where, today, manufacturers are naturally placing their capital in industrial concerns. For this reason the loan may not appear to be as successful as on earlier occasions.

#### PROTECTION PLANNED OF DYE INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The American dye industry, so essential to the chemical independence of this country, is being retarded through the uncertainties of legislation, according to R. Norris Shreve, secretary of the newly-organized dye section of the American Chemical Society, in a statement given out by that organization, which will open its spring meeting in St. Louis, Missouri, April 14.

"How essential an adjustment of the conditions governing the importation of dyes is to the United States," said Mr. Shreve, "is shown by the wide interest which this question has elicited in all branches of industry. It is now proposed that an embargo be laid on certain foreign dyes when the step is considered necessary by the tariff commission."

Membership in the dye section is increasing so rapidly that at the approaching meeting a proposal to raise it to the rank of a division will be considered. The confiscation of German-owned American patents and the present American patent laws will be discussed.

#### BETTER PAY FOR TEACHERS IS ASKED

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—In a report to the Board of Education on Tuesday of this week, the finance committee of that body recommended an expenditure of \$700,000 for increases in public school teachers' salaries. The committee went further by incorporating in its report the assurance that "in order the teachers may know this is not all we intend to do."

Outstanding points in the new salary schedule submitted to the board were: Equal salaries for men and women in similar positions; equalization of salaries for grammar and primary grades; larger increase for teachers of longer service. Under the new schedule the grade school minimum is \$1600; the high school minimum, \$1240. The clerks in the system will receive a \$100 increase and the supervising principals will receive from \$100 to \$210. The increases recommended are to be retroactive and date from January, 1920.

#### PRINCE IN HAWAII APRIL 16

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Official advices have been received at the British consulate that the British warship Renown, with the Prince of Wales and a distinguished party of naval, military, and government officials aboard, will arrive at Honolulu, April 6, and will be here that day and the following. The consul has not been advised whether the Prince will prolong his visit here to be present at the opening of the Hawaiian Missions Centennial celebration.

#### CONTROL OF COAL PRICES WITHDRAWN

President Wilson Leaves Operators Free to Pass on to the Consumer the 27 Per Cent Wage Increase Recommended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Government control of the price of bituminous coal was withdrawn by the President yesterday, so that the 27 per cent wage increase asked for by the majority of the commissioners named to settle the strike can be absorbed in the price which the consumer will have to pay after April 1. It is estimated that this advance will amount to about \$200,000,000.

The President wrote to the operators and miners that it was "essential to the public welfare that agreements be concluded at the earliest possible date, so that the uncertainty as to the fuel supply may be ended and that the consumers may be able to make contracts for their coal supply."

Warning was issued against violation of laws prohibiting combinations in restraint of trade and against profiteering.

"I am aware," said the President, "that at present, as a result of the shortage created by the coal strike and of the consequent interference with transportation, and as a result also of the exceptionally unfavorable winter, the demand for coal continues active. I desire to impress upon the coal operators the extreme importance not only of their complying to the fullest extent with the laws against combinations in restraint of trade and against profiteering, but also of their exerting themselves affirmatively to prevent exacting of unreasonably prices for coal. I am sure the public fully appreciates the desirability, where practicable, of leaving commercial transactions untrammelled, but at the same time I am satisfied the public will find ways to protect itself if such liberal policy shall appear to result in unusually high prices."

The majority report, signed by Henry M. Robinson, representing the public, and Rembrandt Peale, for the operators, said that the 27 per cent increase eliminated the 14 per cent increase allowed when the miners returned to work, and it refused the demand of the miners for a 30-hour week.

#### Miners Want Wage Scale Retroactive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Tri-District Wage Committee of the United Mine Workers of America announced to the coal operators on Monday that they would agree to continue working after April 1, provided that the operators would agree to make the new scale of wages retroactive from April 1.

#### HOUSE PASSES NAVY APPROPRIATION BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Navy Appropriation Bill was passed by the House yesterday by a vote of 223 to 13, providing for an expenditure of \$425,000,000 for the American naval program. Great Britain plans to expend on her navy approximately \$420,000,000. This estimate is made on the normal rate of exchange. At present rates, it is nearly \$100,000,000 less.

When the bill was brought up on the preceding day, the floor leader, F. W. Mondell (R.), Representative from Wyoming, said that "for the first time in many years the only naval establishment and program at all comparable with ours is that of England. No other navy or naval program is of size or strength even remotely approaching ours; in fact, since the practical wiping out of the German Navy, all the remaining navies and naval programs of the world do not equal ours."

Under the provisions of this bill the strength of the fleet in full commission will be 17 dreadnaughts, 13 pre-dreadnaughts, 8 armored cruisers, 18 cruisers, and destroyers, submarines, and auxiliary vessels in proportion, as against 16 battleships, 4 battle cruisers, 38 light cruisers, with auxiliary ships in proportion, on the part of Great Britain.

In the matter of personnel, 120,000 men are provided for, as against a maximum of 136,000 for Great Britain. Efforts to make any radical changes were unavailing, even the amendment to change the cost plus 10 form of contract, which was strongly assailed, being retained.

#### MERCANTILE MARINE GROWS IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, yesterday afternoon made a lengthy statement to the House of Commons regarding the progress and development of the Canadian mercantile marine, the program for which was launched in May of 1918. He stated that of 60 vessels of six types, ranging in tonnage from 3800 to 10,000, 34 have been delivered and 19 have already been plying on the trade routes of the world. The cost to date has been \$43,000,000, and a balance of \$35,000,000 is being called for to finish the program.

The vessels have cost approximately \$200 per ton, and the Minister stated that steel plate could be supplied by the plant at Sydney, Nova Scotia, cheaper than it is now being supplied in the United States or in Great Britain. The vessels in commission are

now plying the regular Atlantic routes, while trips to India and the Pacific side of South Africa are under consideration.

The ships have been turned over to the Canadian mercantile marine, and are running in conjunction with the Canadian national railways. Their net earnings to date have been \$1,406,000, after deducting overhead charges, insurance, and depreciation. This has been sufficient to pay 5½ per cent on investment. The Minister stated that the question of granting subsidies to private concerns for shipbuilding was under consideration.

#### ITALY'S FOREIGN POLICY DISCUSSED

Premier Urges Rehabilitation of Germany and Russia so Europe May Regain Equilibrium

ROME, Italy (Monday)—Europe can regain its equilibrium only through the rehabilitation of Germany and Russia, said Francis Nitti, Premier of Italy, in presenting his new Cabinet to the Chamber of Deputies today. He declared: "There should issue from parliament and peoples a powerful humane voice, urging sympathy and clemency for the vanquished."

The Premier foreshadowed new taxation reforms, complete demobilization of the army, transformation of dockyards for the construction of merchantmen, and reduction of the duties on wheat importation. He announced that new foreign capital brought to Italy to increase production would be exempt from taxation. Some sharp disturbances and passages at arms occurred during his speech when Socialists tried to interrupt the Premier.

The Premier said that more than 300,000,000 workers do not produce the necessities of life. Russia, which should furnish raw materials, and Germany, with its great numbers of workmen, were producing hardly anything. The political and economic disorder would only disappear when Europe had become imbued with the spirit of peace, the Premier continued, and Italy would work to this end, feeling that the interests of Europe, threatened with ruin, should be put above hatreds and divisions.

He declared that Italy was going to support a complete state of peace and the spirit of peace, as well as collaboration throughout the world, but particularly among the countries of Europe. It was in the solidarity of democracies that the salvation of the independent and economic life of the European continent was to be found.

The vanquished countries, continued Mr. Nitti, must bear the consequences of the war which they had imposed upon the world, but the obligation was to be met by progress, not by the impoverishment of their existence. "In order that Italy may act with more freedom," he added, "the question of the Adriatic must be settled. We will never demand of Jugoslavia the impossible, or anything that might appear unjust. To reach an equitable solution the parliamentary parties must assume responsibilities."

#### D'Annunzio Issues Proclamation

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—An Associated Press dispatch from Trieste says Gabriele D'Annunzio has issued a proclamation regarding "the new Fiume republic." In it he says: "Every step of this command will be toward one supreme aim—the annexation of Fiume to Italy. Whatever solution is anticipated by this command will always be left to the representatives of the city."

The proclamation does not set forth what steps will be taken. Some sections insist that Fiume will be proclaimed a republic on March 28; others fix the date at April 23, while the command itself does not specify any date. Some of the citizens point out that the recent ceremony making D'Annunzio a citizen of Fiume is not without significance.

#### CLOTHING MEN TALK OVER PRICE SITUATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Directors of the national retail and wholesale clothing associations met in joint session here recently for the purpose of endeavoring to stabilize general conditions in the clothing industry and to prevent, if possible, any further advance in the price of clothing. One of the principal objects discussed and approved continued a statement given out at the close of the meeting, was the creation "of a condition of uniform production in the manufacturing of clothing throughout the year, thus eliminating the losses consequent on seasonal lay-offs prevalent in the clothing industry up to this time, this condition being at least one of the factors contributing to present day prices."

A committee of prominent wholesalers and retailers has been appointed to study the elimination of "all possible waste in the cost of distribution, both by manufacturer and retailer" and to recommend standard and uniform practices. It was further announced. Consideration was given to holding a joint convention of the retail and wholesale clothing men.

#### LABOR LEADER SUMMONED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—The Acting Attorney-General has filed in the Circuit Court a petition summoning Pablo Manlapit, president of the Filipino Labor Federation, to appear and show cause why his name should not be stricken from the list of persons eligible to practice law in the district courts. The petition alleges that Manlapit, during a conference with an attorney for the Sugar Planters Association, solicited payment of \$50,000 to call off the strike of Filipino plantation laborers on the island of Oahu.

#### SUFFRAGISTS PRESS FIGHT IN DELAWARE

Success in Washington Leads to Renewed Efforts to Gain the Necessary Thirty-Six State—Poll Is Unfavorable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

DOVER, Delaware—Leading features of yesterday's equal suffrage campaign before the Legislature of Delaware were:

First, renewed efforts by women of both political parties to win members' support of ratification of the equal suffrage amendment, following ratification on Monday in Washington, which leaves only one more state needed by the suffragists.

Second, an avalanche of telegrams from outside the State, which led to a vigorous protest from Representative McNabb of Wilmington, putting a stop to the further reading of these telegrams in the House.

Third, failure of the Republican members of the Legislature during a party conference to agree to support ratification.

Fourth, a letter from former Judge George Gray of Wilmington, strongly recommending a referendum at the November elections on the equal suffrage amendment.

Fifth, the appearance of some sentiment among the members in favor of a referendum and the introduction of a bill to this end in the Senate.

These elements in the situation became apparent throughout a day marked by earnest efforts of both sides to secure a favorable decision by the Legislature. The friends of suffrage, however, were restrained from pressing for immediate action by the fact that another poll taken yesterday showed an even stronger standing against ratification than that taken the day before. The result was, in the Senate, 7 for ratification, 10 opposed; in the House, 11 for, 25 opposed.

While action may be taken at any time, it seemed probable that there would be no suffrage amendment vote very soon in either House. Gov. John G. Townsend Jr. sent a special message to the joint session of the Legislature urging ratification.

#### Suffrage Law Points

Opinion by Former Member of United States Supreme Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—In response to a request from Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, Charles E. Hughes has given an opinion on the states where the suffragists that in states where the Constitution contains the word "male" in describing the persons entitled to suffrage the state Constitution would have to be amended before the women could vote under the federal amendment.

Mr. Hughes believes this is erroneous. He also rules erroneous the statement that the amendment in any event would only permit women to vote for senators and members of the House of Representatives.

Mrs. Catt, in making the opinion public yesterday, said that the sudden outbreak of alleged legal steps appearing in several unratified states, and with special emphasis in Connecticut, had prompted the association to ask for the opinion.

"If the suffrage amendment is duly ratified, so as to become part of the federal Constitution," said Mr. Hughes, "I am of the opinion that the amendment will be immediately self-executing and will render invalid and therefore ineffective any existing provision in any state Constitution or statute establishing a suffrage disqualification solely upon the ground of sex. Where a state Constitution or statute contains the word 'male' in describing suffrage qualifications, the effect of the amendment will be to strike out the word 'male' and leave the state Constitution or statute to operate as though the word 'male' were not in it. Further, the amendment, in my judgment, will apply to all elections and not simply to the election of senators and members of the House of Representatives."

Mr. Hughes cited legal precedents and concluded: "What I have said, of course, has no reference to any provision of state constitutions or statutes with respect to elections which do not involve any discrimination on the ground of sex."

#### Women to Vote on State Constitution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—The state constitutional convention has adopted a motion to permit the women of Nebraska to vote on the constitution now in the making.

#### BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS IS ADVOCATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Transformation of the Department of the Interior by the creation of a National Department of Public Works along lines laid down in the Jones-Reavis Bill now pending in Congress is urged by the New York Committee of the National Public Works Department Association. This committee asserts that the present business methods of the government do violence to every precept of industrial organization and that their inefficiency makes taxes higher and adds to the cost of living.

At present, it is stated, the Department of the Interior carries on 14 more or less unrelated lines of work, among these being the building of railroads in Alaska, the operating

of a university for Negroes, the reclaiming and irrigating of lands, the passing on the patentability of inventions and priority of trade-marks, the operating of national parks in the far west, and the paying of pensions to veterans. Other departments are not functionalized, and government extravagances, waste, and inefficiency have become a matter of individual concern, according to the committee. The sponsors for this movement believe that the budget system of finance could not be made to produce the benefits possible to it without some such arrangement as that proposed by the association.

Herbert Hoover favors the establishment of a department of public works. In a letter to the committee he says that the consolidation of the different engineering branches of the government is the basis of practical business government and the foundation upon which a competent budget must rest.

#### CANADIAN PARK EARNs MILLIONS IN REVENUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—In the course of the annual report of the Department of the Interior of Canada some interesting remarks are made on the subject of Dominion parks. It is stated that the work during the past year in connection with the parks has been primarily with a view of "bringing into Canada a revenue of millions of dollars from foreign tourist traffic," it being recognized that "Canada should concentrate on the development of revenue-producing activities" in order to help her to meet her war debt. The figures for one year are taken to show the value of this traffic during which period the number of visitors to Rocky Mountains Park was approximately 90,000, of whom over 65,000 were tourists.

The Dominion Parks Commissioner states that each foreign visitor makes an expenditure of \$250 when visiting the Rockies, but publicity experts say that this sum should be placed at \$350 as the amount expended by each foreign visitor. Taking the commissioner's figures, it follows that over \$16,000,000 of foreign money was brought into Canada by visitors from other countries, while if the larger estimate is accepted \$6,500,000 has to be added to this total. The commissioner points out that this "is just the same as if we had exported goods to those countries, and received money in return." The commissioner makes an interesting comparison between an acreage basis of Canada's export of wheat, with what he calls "our export in scenery." He points out that the acreage of Rocky Mountains Park in 1915 was 1800 square miles or 1,152,000 acres, the value of the foreign tourist traffic attracted being roughly speaking, \$16,000,000. This works out to an acreage value of \$13.88. He goes on to point out that the total wheat exports for the same year were valued at some \$74,000,000 and the number of acres under wheat cultivation in all Canada being some 15,000,000, which means that the value of the wheat exported in that year was equivalent to just over \$5 per acre.

In other words, "the export of scenery" per acre in the Rocky Mountains Park was almost equal to three times the acreage value of Canada's exportable wheat surplus. The commissioner further strengthens his argument by pointing out that his figures did not take into account the money which was kept in the Dominion by the 24,000 Canadians who took their holidays in the park that year, and which would add another two or three millions to his total. He concluded this portion of his report by affirming that the tourist possibilities of Canada's parks "have not yet been much more than scratched."

#### WOODEN SHIPS FOR SALE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The disposition of 30 wooden ships now lying in the Delaware, and for which the Shipping Board would like to find purchasers, is bothering officials. These are a part of the wooden fleet that was constructed during the war. The Shipping Board has decided to abandon more than 200 of these ships. It is believed they have been found too expensive to operate. They will be stripped of their navigating instruments and placed in various ports for sale.

#### EDUCATION PLAN FOR CHINA SOUGHT

Mission Now in United States to Visit Europe, and New Chinese System Will Be Based to Large Extent on Its Findings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Chinese Educational Mission now visiting the United States will soon sail for England, where investigations of schools and colleges will be made as in this country. The mission will later go to France, Belgium and other European countries.

Agriculture will be featured in the educational system that will be devised for China on the return of this commission of educators. Vocational instruction will be fundamental in the Chinese educational scheme, which is expected to be fully prepared within about a year.

Owing to the great size of China and its varied resources, no attempt will be made to apply the same educational system to all parts of the Chinese Republic. Along the southern coast, for example, special attention will be directed toward harbor development, shipping, and the fishing industry. In silk-growing regions the textile industry, in so far as it affects China, will be made prominent. In the northern part of the country, where there are great mineral resources, the aim will be to educate young men for positions in the mines, including the highest technical offices.

Education in China will be compulsory, probably between the ages of six and fourteen. The system of the United States has been carefully studied, and education in other countries will be taken up in much the same way, but no nation's methods will be taken over as a whole. The aim of the mission is adaptation of educational methods to the special needs of China, and foremost among the results sought will be education for good citizenship. Parents will be held responsible if children are not in school.

The newly devised phonetic alphabet of 39 letters will be taught. Type-writers have now been devised for the 39 characters of the new alphabet, and it is expected that linotype machines will also be available soon. The possibility of using linotype machines is counted upon to give a great impetus to popular education in China, for it will unquestionably stimulate the publication of books and periodicals.

#### EXPLOIT OF FRENCH SAILORS IN HOLLAND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday)—A curious incident in which a French armed vessel figured has come to light. A strike of dockers in the port of Rotterdam threatened to deprive France of part of the coal cargoes which come daily from Germany. As every ton of coal is important, the French ship Allette, with eight sailors, was sent to Rotterdam, and the men took the place of the Dutch strikers, emptying the boxes, which were charged with goods for Germany, and filling them with coal for France.

Rotterdam is well equipped with apparatus by which 1000 tons per hour could be got on board. The strikers inquisitively approached the vessel and found that it was really a warship. There was then no attempt made to interfere with the work.

#### AEROPLANES FOR SIGHTING FISH

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday)—Aeroplanes which were used to spot submarines may now be employed to sight schools of fishes. The method has been employed off Toulon with success. An aeroplane discovered a big bank of fishes and immediately gave the signal to some fishermen, who hastened to the spot and made a great catch.

#### FEWER OFFICIALS IN FRANCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday)—The prefectorial system in France is to be greatly modified. Mr. Steeg, Minister

of the Interior, announces that these minor officials will be greatly reduced in numbers and a single council of the prefecture will be held for departmental regions. The subprefects thus displaced will be given other posts in the collection of taxes.

#### WASHINGTON RATIFIES ANTHONY AMENDMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

OLYMPIA, Washington—The House of Representatives and the Senate on Monday passed the joint resolution ratifying the Woman Suffrage Amendment to the United States Constitution. The vote in both houses was unanimous. The Senate immediately telegraphed news of the action to the Delaware Legislature, recommending that it take similar action.

The record of the states of the Union on the issue of ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment is as follows:

Total number of states, 48.  
Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.  
Number that stand in favor, 35.  
Number that stand against, 6.  
Number yet to vote, 7.  
Number needed of those yet to vote, 1.

States that have ratified, with date:  
ILLINOIS—June 10, 1919.  
WISCONSIN—June 10, 1919.  
MICHIGAN—June 10, 1919.  
KANSAS—June 16, 1919.  
NEW YORK—June 16, 1919.  
OHIO—June 16, 1919.  
PENNSYLVANIA—June 24, 1919.  
MASSACHUSETTS—June 25, 1919.  
TEXAS—June 27, 1919.  
IOWA—July 2, 1919.  
MISSOURI—July 3, 1919.  
ARKANSAS—July 28, 1919.  
MONTANA—July 30, 1919.  
NEBRASKA—August 2, 1919.  
MINNESOTA—September 8, 1919.  
NEW HAMPSHIRE—September 10, 1919.  
UTAH—September 30, 1919.  
CALIFORNIA—November 1, 1919.  
MAINE—November 5, 1919.  
NORTH DAKOTA—December 1, 1919.  
SOUTH DAKOTA—December 4, 1919.

COLORADO—December 12, 1919.  
RHODE ISLAND—January 6, 1920.  
KENTUCKY—January 6, 1920.  
OREGON—January 12, 1920.  
INDIANA—January 16, 1920.  
WYOMING—January 27, 1920.  
NEVADA—February 7, 1920.  
NEW JERSEY—February 10, 1920.  
IDAHO—February 11, 1920.  
ARIZONA—February 12, 1920.  
NEW MEXICO—February 19, 1920.  
OKLAHOMA—February 28, 1920.  
WEST VIRGINIA—January 21, 1920.  
WASHINGTON—March 22, 1920.

States that have refused to ratify, with date:  
GEORGIA—July 24, 1919.  
VIRGINIA—September 3, 1919.  
ALABAMA—September 17, 1919.  
MISSISSIPPI—January 21, 1920.  
SOUTH CAROLINA—January 22, 1920.

MARYLAND—February 17, 1920.  
States that have yet to vote:  
LOUISIANA.  
CONNECTICUT.  
VERMONT.  
TENNESSEE.  
DELAWARE.  
NORTH CAROLINA.  
FLORIDA.

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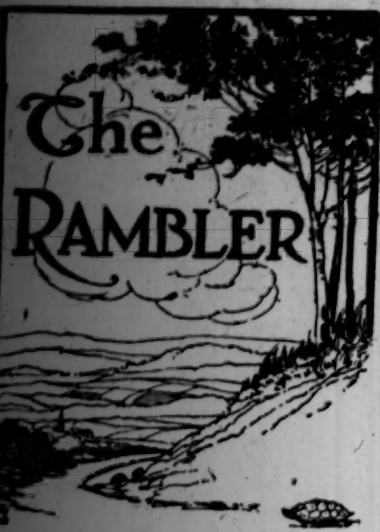
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## The Nightingale

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

A great deal of verse has been written about the nightingale, the bulbul, and the lark, and the poet, indeed, finds it hard to contain himself when within scanning distance of the nightingale. This is all very well; considered in the abstract, the cult of the nightingale is not necessarily a vicious thing, and there are authentic cases where respectable and responsible men have professed a rapturous admiration for this bird. Look into any book of quotations and it is ducks to test you will find the nightingale in all sorts of meter and, we have to say, in all sorts of company. The poet never explains to us why he rates the nightingale so high, what subtle charm there is about it, what special melody glides preciously its note. He treats the nightingale as a great fact, does our poet; the nightingale, to be brief, is the nightingale and that settles the matter.

Perhaps it does for poets, but for more prose sojourners in a world of beauty and otherwise, it does not settle the matter at all. It is our duty to assure the polite reader, and we speak from experience, that the nightingale is a vastly overrated bird that has whooped and screamed himself into poets' notice, and poets, as you know very well, are not practical men. Here and there, we dare say, may be found an enthusiast who does not agree with this view, but after we have related the following facts, disbelievers will be won over and prejudice disarmed.

You must know, then, that on the Savoy side of Lake Léman, but in Swiss territory and not far from Geneva, there nestles near the water a little chateau of age enough to be interesting and pleasant. At either end two gray towers peep out of the poplars at the voyagers in passing steamboats. There is a homely, picturesque courtyard that in season is mauve and purple with the clusters of wisteria hanging to the walls by gnarled and ancient stems. There is an arched way under the main wing of the chateau by which one goes from the courtyard to the garden and the basin, that in turn connects with the lake by a little channel. Raised a couple of feet on the shore is a belvedere in the classic style where one sits at evening, and gazes at yellow Venus hanging over the Jura. In the days when this land belonged to the Dukes of Savoy, cargo-boats anchored in the basin or others would be sent out from it to intercept some one running salt into Geneva. This basin is fringed with tall, old poplars, and in summer its quiet waters are gently ruffled by the alms that come, now from the lake and now bring the scent of hay, from the fields about the chateau. Across the lake shows that other chateau at Coppet, the sun makes glisten the leaves of the poplars and down at the steamboat landing gulls whirl and croak endlessly. Come night and the moon, and the scene changes, the poplars shoot up to the sky and whispering darkness makes its nooks and corners everywhere. In two words, it is a lovely spot and needs a better pen than ours to describe it.

This land of Rousseau at night especially needs a poet to paint the jeweled lights upon the lake, the starched coquetry of Geneva and the mystery of the Rhone Valley. You can believe that in so sweet and tranquil an angle of earth one does not keep late hours; up there in the tower room, with the casement opened wide to the evening air, we went placidly to bed and dreamed of Párel and Escalades and Savoyard vicars. One hoped that in the night would be heard a shot from a long Milanese pistol, one would hurry to the window and peering down would see the moonlight glinting on a clump of the Duke's pikemen having a brush with the Geneva pickets. But no pistol-shot was heard, no, not at all. There were sounds, however, and they began about half past 10 and continued until athen dawn.

No knight of Aosta in full armor paced the courtyard every night and intimated that he regretted certain passages in his career; no shadowy Sansculotte wrapped his threadbare houpelonde about him as he paced the upper hall in the moonlight, and asked whether General Buonaparte's men had passed yet; no customs officer had a bygone day appeared in one of the shakoes with an N that lay in a box in the tower and asked the startled folk whether they had any cards, perfume, or subversive literature. No, within the chateau no sound broke the stillness and besides, why should we keep the reader in suspense? Suspense too often means concealment, and can there be concealment among friends? Let, nevertheless, the tension become too great, we hasten to inform the reader that in or near the poplars (we are not ornithologists and have to take the word of wiser men about the ways of the Daulias/Luscias) there resided a large number of nightingales, and in the basin there rounded a large number of frogs, and that both colonies were proud of their gifts.

The reader at once perceives that much discord and possibly personal feeling might have arisen had these two bodies exercised their talents at one and the same time, and will be

glad to know that the nightingales held meetings on the subject and the frogs did the same, the upshot of which was a gentleman's agreement whereby it was agreed that the nightingales should go on at 10:30 and sing for two hours, to be followed by the frogs for the same length of time, and so on, watch and wait about. The result gave great satisfaction to the signatories to the convention. At 10:30, all the nightingales, each "leaning its breast against a thorn," whooped and whooped again until half-past midnight. At that time all whooping ceased and "glub-glub" went the frogs right jocosely for their two hours, their contralto lilt making the poplars wink to its magic. At 2:30 the pent-up song of the nightingales burst forth again and they shrieked to content the most inveterate poet, while the frogs gazed solemnly at them from the fronds and reedy pools of the basin. Night after night this concert went on, until some that lived in the chateau felt that there had been enough of the pond rejoicing. Many things were proposed, from draining Lake Léman to deforesting all Switzerland, until finally a half-pay colonel of engineers, a man without tincture of letters but of an equable judgment, proposed that two or three poets be secured and tethered on the margin of the basin, that they might have their fill of nightingales. The plan was given full consideration, but it was finally rejected because in the first place, it would seem to savor too much of personal resentment; in the second, it left the frogs much as they were before; in the next place, the poets might not repent; and lastly, they upkeep would be not a little expensive.

## A SKATING PARTY OF YESTERYEAR

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

It was partly due to a very natural vanity and partly to her sincere desire to give her uncle a good time that she invited him to go to the skating carnival at the Country Club. Vanity, because this was the first winter that she had been permitted to attend the club, and of course it was natural that she should want her uncle to share in the importance of the occasion. She was under the mistaken impression, too, that coming from southern California he had never known the pleasures of winter, and she was anticipating so much his attending the carnival that he did not tell her his boyhood had been spent in Michigan.

It was on the drive-out to the club that in listening to his companion's gayety over the evening's plans he unconsciously likened this night's sport to similar experiences of his boyhood. His very much wondered, as he settled back into the cushions of the limousine, if the young people of these days really knew how to enjoy themselves. The limousine was certainly more than comfortable as it sped along over roads from which, as it appeared to him, the snow was carefully swept out of the way of the cushioned wheels. But could it in any measure compare with the tucked-in-the-straw ride in "bobs," behind four or sometimes six horses, bells jingling, snow crunching, and merry voices ringing out on the frosty night air?

## The Carnival Grounds

Yet no wonder the little niece had felt it an important event, he agreed when the carnival grounds were reached. A short distance back of the club house was a deep ravine, and here was a winter fairyland indeed. Firs and hemlocks, in the branches of which were hundreds of gayly-colored lanterns, covered the steep banks; the lake itself, smooth as a ballroom floor, was merry with swiftly-pushed skaters for those who wished to ride, and skaters in fanciful costumes taking, so it seemed to one observer, decidedly queer steps. Yet pretty the whole thing most certainly was. At either end of the lake in the ravine there were bonfires of huge logs, while on a platform on one side was the city's best band. The man with memories of another day had, of course, heard jazz music before, in fact had grown a little more reconciled to it. And just at that particular moment a catchy air was being played, to the evident joy of the multitude.

It was warm and comfortable by the fire, farthest removed from the bandstand, where he was to wait for his ray little escort, and if the music grew fainter and the grotesque steps and costumes of the skaters more hazy, it was not because he was dozing. Rather was it that he was thinking of a skating party, of another winter's night, on the Winding River which half circled the little town of his youth. There were no hills, no ravines, no firs, no hemlocks there, only a broad, open country surrounding the village. But the narrow stream wound picturesquely through the fields, from which one could see the lights of here and there a house, or the almost fantastic outlines of an apple orchard against the sky. And music, wasn't there the best harmonic player in the country? Bud, Bud, what was Bud's other name? He pondered for a moment, but if the name did not come back, the music did: the music of "In the Starlight," "Rolling Home," "Doris," or "Aunt Dinah's Quilting Party."

And there were others beside Bud who played, too, on those nights, sometimes as many as half-a-dozen. He smiled in pity at the brass instruments now jarring out "Patches," when he remembered Bud and his comrades playing "Sweet Marie," and with that vision which comes to one in viewing the things of yesterday he saw the group of boys and girls, four abreast, rounding the last curve of the river, homeward bound.

"Why Uncle," a chiding voice interrupted, "I believe you've been dozing!" "Dozing, my dear? Not a bit of it. I've been watching and listening to the prettiest skating party I ever saw."

## THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

BY SIR HENRY LUCY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTMINSTER, England (February 25)—As becomes one of the oldest national institutions, there exist to this day in the House of Commons many picturesque relics of the past. In the reign of Queen Anne the streets of London were not in a condition absolutely safe to honest citizens. No cabs awaited members in palace yard, nor were there gas lamps, much less electric light, in the narrow, ill-paved streets. These conditions were favorable to the avocation of the footpad. By way of counteracting his energy, a custom grew up of members who were neighbors wending their homeward way in company. By way of summoning the several parties the principal doorkeeper, advancing to the center of the lobby, cried aloud, "Who goes home?" When, last night, the Speaker left the chair this was observed with all the precision and gravity common to its earlier practice.

## The Doorkeeper's Cry

Still another touch of the past, of which no note is taken in parliamentary record, is given by the doorkeeper. In olden time, before daily newspapers were, when it was penal to publish reports of goings on in the Commons, members had no opportunity of ascertaining on what day or what hour the House would next meet. It was customary then, as now, to hold daily sittings. But when business was slack the Commons made brief holiday—a custom observed by the lords in the twentieth century. To clear up dubiety on the point the doorkeeper, having gathered members in the lobby by his first outcry, again uplifted his voice, announcing, "The usual time tomorrow." That quaint custom has not been interrupted for the prosaic reason that there are now morning and evening papers galore which would trumpet forth any intimation of the daily sittings. On four nights a week on the rising of the House, "The usual time tomorrow" is chanted in the lobby.

## Black Rod

The chief doorkeeper even more prominently figures in another little comedy played in earnest in the storied past. Whenever a royal commission sits in the House of Lords, whether at the opening of a session, on the prorogation, or meanwhile when a batch of bills have received the royal assent, Black Rod is dispatched with a message bidding the Commons repair to the other chamber and hear the commission read. Shouldering the mace, Black Rod sets forth on his journey down the corridors and across the central lobby, where his quaint figure is regarded with loyal curiosity by the crowd of strangers always hanging round. In ancient times, when the barons still assumed supremacy in the legislature won at Runnymede, the Commons preserved their privileges with extreme jealousy. Even at this day no peer may cross the bar of the House. There is a gallery set apart for their convenience, access being gained from the outer hall. On entering, they just reverentially remove their hats, replacing them only on pain of expulsion.

## Lord Peel's Hat

Shortly after Mr. Peel, resigning the speakership for a viscountcy, took his seat in the other House, it occurred to him that he would look in on his old quarters, getting quite a fresh view of the scene regarded vis-a-vis the Speaker's chair. He entered the peers' gallery hat in hand and seated himself about the center of the front row. Thereupon the force of habit asserted itself. A member of the House of Commons, entering the Chamber, must whisk uncovered. But the moment he sits down he puts on his hat. Lord Peel, momentarily forgetful of his new estate, being seated, stuck his hat on his head and, leaning his elbows on the front rail, looked down on what chanced to be a crowded House. It was a parlous moment for the attendant in charge of the gallery. For years he had been a humble servant in the suite of the Speaker. For him to go up and bid his old master take off his hat was an idea which filled him with horror. But duty must be accomplished at any odds. So he approached the former Speaker and as delicately as possible indicated the disorderly character of his attitude. Lord Peel's hat was off as it had been smitten by half a brickbat.

## The Emissary Admitted

That by the way. The emissary of the House of Lords approaching the portals of the House of Commons finds them closed and bolted. At sight of the black-coated figure approaching, the doorkeeper with amazing agility hops off his seat, darts with the doorway, closing the massive door. Black Rod raps three times. The doorkeeper cautiously opens a trap-door set in one of the panels and, observing that the intruder is nothing more dangerous than Black Rod, unfastens the bolts, throws wide the door, skips into the House, and, standing by the chair of the sergeant-at-arms, in stentorian voice announces, "Black Rod!" The way thus smoothed, Black Rod, thrice making low obeisance, advances to the table and delivers his message.

Before Queen Anne's reign ended the House of Commons presented a much more picturesque appearance than that upon which the stranger now looks down. Members appeared in the handsome dress of the day, breeches and silk stockings, ruffles at the wrist, and sword by the side. This last custom was occasionally found inconvenient, even dangerous. When, in debate, feeling rose, it was not an uncommon thing to punctuate argument with sword pricks. Duels, almost within the precincts of Westminster, not infrequently followed upon debate in the House. One evidence of this contingency still lives in the red line

that runs along the matting before the front benches on either side. Keeping inside that line, members with the longest arm could not pink hon. gentlemen on the other side of the House. It was therefore ordered that no member addressing the Chair should step beyond this thin red line.

## Quaint Points of Etiquette

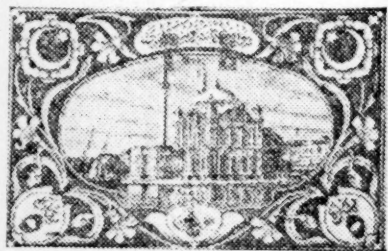
There are two quaint little points of etiquette for violation of which members do not await the intervention of the Speaker with reproof. One is passing between the Speaker and a member addressing the chair. The other is the attempt to speak from the cross benches. New members are peculiarly apt to offend in both cases and are startled by a roar and angry cry of "Order, order!" The cross benches, as directly facing the Speaker's chair and thus commanding a full view of both sides of the House, are peculiarly attractive as points of vantage whence speeches may be delivered. But, being outside the line of the bar, they are practically not within the House. Members may and do sit there, but they must not speak thence. The reason condemning the other outrage on the decency of debate is obvious. No man would think of walking between two others engaged in conversation, and as all speeches must be addressed not to the House at large, but to the Speaker in the chair, the parallel is complete. There is a little reservation known to old members and sometimes made use of to the mystification of newcomers. The rule applies only in the case of members addressing the chair from the front bench or the bench immediately behind it. The third bench is raised to a height at which no ordinary member would, in passing, interfere with the interchange of regard between the member on his legs and the Speaker in the chair. Hence passage in such circumstances is free from rebuke.

Thus doth the Mother of Parliaments preserve, and upon occasion wear, some of the garments fashioned in far-off times.

## PHILATELIC NOTES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The allied forces of occupation have made good use of the quantities of Turkish postage and fiscal stamps which formed part of the spoils of war. The stock



A Turkish war stamp

appears to be without end, and the latest arrivals are overprinted "Greece" in various types. The values range from 5 paras to 50 piasters, and several Turkish issues have been utilized by the present masters of the situation. The stamps bear in addition to the title of the new territory, the initials "T. E. O.," which means "Territoires Ennemis Occupés." Here we at once find a clue to the origin of this new postal issue. The mountainous region in the southeast of Asia Minor, known as Cilicia, first appears in history as early as 560 B.C., when it was a part of the Persian Empire, and in later days its cities were the center of the early Greek civilization. From a Roman province it fell into the hands of the Turks, who remained the titular holders of the land for centuries. The country is now occupied by French troops, and these stamps were brought out by the military Governor, Colonel Bremond. The first overprints were handstruck, but this method was found too slow to cope with the demands of the six-and-twenty post offices, and a printed surcharge was adopted. Four distinct types of overprint were used, of which the one given as an illustration is the fourth. The other three are without the initials "T. E. O." and the first two are in sans-serif Roman capitals, while the third is in manuscript form.

The London stamp dealers are surprised at the demand for Dutch, Norwegian, and Swedish stamps, especially the older issues. There is no doubt that these countries have been steadily rising in popularity and value for some time past, and, to be candid, very few dealers here are able to supply nice specimens at any price. Like the English id. Black, there are a number of collectors who hold quantities of the first issue of Holland for platting purposes. The first Norwegian stamp is also becoming very popular, and usually changes hands for double its catalogue quotation—the English catalogue, of course, for it is listed

at 15 francs in the latest French edition. The well-known double or club-footed variety of this stamp is seldom to be met with nowadays, and it is highly probable that the majority have found their way back to the country in which they first appeared.

Speaking of the early Dutch stamps and the practice of platting them, the first issue is really a work of art, and deserves to rank with some of the first stamps of the United States, Belgium, France, and Great Britain, and other fine examples of the engraver's skill. The first two issues of Holland, with their rich shades, varieties, and re-tooled plates, would make a fine collection alone. The initial issue was the work of the eminent Belgian engraver, Jacques Wiener, who was born at Hoerstgen in the year of Waterloo. With his brother, he had produced the early stamps of his native country, and his work attained world-wide reputation. The so-called "horn" variety occurs on the 10c. of this series, and was caused by a workman dropping a sharp engraver's tool on the die, which gives the appearance of a horn or point jutting out on the king's forehead. This defect was afterward removed, and specialists are very keen on obtaining specimens, some of which show the "horn," and others of which show the work of removal of the flaw. Altogether this issue is full of interest, and a representative collection makes a really fine display.

It is well known that during the past year or so, quite a number of people began to collect stamps who hitherto had not troubled about such things. The reason for this was the war issues, and later the peace stamps, brought out by nearly every country in the world. Some of the new philatelists went the "whole hog," and collected everything in the shape of war stamps, others confined their attention to the postal emissions of the allied powers, while others again took certain groups, such as "war tax" stamps, or those adhesives which were introduced to aid the funds of the Red Cross. No doubt some of these enthusiasts will remain in the ranks of philately as general collectors, but it is to be feared that a great number, having tired of the hobby or compiled a fairly representative collection of war stamps, will drop out of the stamp world altogether. Speculation in certain war issues did a great deal to discourage many of these recruits, and it was certainly disappointing to buy a particular set of stamps for several pounds only to see the same thing offered for as many shillings a few weeks later. Many old collectors refused to touch these stamps for this reason, and no doubt they were wise.

The present Belgian stamps are to be replaced by a series of 14 values of one design, but in three sizes—the 1c. and 2c. of normal size; the 5c. to 2F. medium; and the 5 and 10F. in a large size. The design is the "Roi Casque" type, the 10c. of which was issued on July 19 to celebrate the Belgian national fête day. The stamp shows a portrait of King Albert in military greatcoat and steel shrapnel helmet, and the artist is Jean de Bast, while the plates are being engraved by Cheffer of Paris. Another new issue, which made its appearance in July, is a 25c. value for the current series to replace the King's head type. The new emission shows the "Perron" of Liège, and although it was at first thought that this stamp would be on sale at Liège only, it is now to be had throughout the country.

It would appear that the two provisional—50 cents on \$2 and \$1 on \$3—ought to be good stamps, as only 1200 of the former and 2000 of the latter value were issued. Changes have also been made in the colors of the permanent issue, and the 2 cent green and 4 cent carmine are now in general use. Other changes are 1 cent in chocolate, 2c. cent bright lake, 40 cent light purple, 50 cent light blue, to which we must add the new 21 cent in light purple. For some time, pending the arrival of the new 4 cent stamps, there was a shortage of this value, and the 4 cent Straits Settlements, both old and new types, was used to defray postage. It was thought that the Straits stamps were only used at Alor Star, the capital, but copies are known with the cancellations of Bedong, Tokai, Jitra, Perlis, Sungei Patani, and other towns.

## RAPID LOADING OF VESSELS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DULUTH, Minnesota—Figures of loading and unloading records made at the fastest and largest shipping and receiving docks in the world have just been announced. The steamship N. B. Ream passed through the Duluth ship canal at 11:30 p. m. May 29, and out the same canal 3 hours and 45 minutes later with a cargo of 11,580 gross tons of iron ore. She was at dock 55 minutes. Later in the season the H. D. Williams took on 12,786 gross

tons in 45 minutes at the dock and 3 hours and 50 minutes in the harbor. Still later the D. G. Kerr took on 12,689 gross tons in 35 minutes at dock. This is the fastest time for loading ever made anywhere. The docks at Duluth of the Duluth, Missabe & Northern road, where these records were all made, are recognized as the speediest ore-loading piers in the world. It is not unusual to load a ship at the rate of 1000 tons in 4 minutes. The ships W. A. McConagie and L. C. Hanna unloaded coal at Duluth & Western and Berwind No. 2 docks at Duluth, during the past summer, at the rate of 1150 and 1272 tons an hour. These also are world's records.

## LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

## Lincoln's Eulogy of Washington

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor: In Q. R.'s column of the issue of Wednesday, March 10, relative to the authenticity of Lincoln's eulogy to Washington, delivered in Springfield, Illinois, in 1842, the following from the Commercial Tribune of this city, issue of February 23, may throw some light on the subject:

"Judge James B. Swing of this city, who is also a deep student of Lincoln, takes issue with Mr. Alexander. He even declares that the assertion that Lincoln's utterance was overlooked by the historians Nicolay and Hay, as made by Mr. Alexander, is not correct. Judge Swing says that the quotation used in the dispatch can be found in full in the 'Complete History of Lincoln' by the above-named authors, in the third volume, page 209. 'Nor are these words of Lincoln as little known as Mr. Alexander would have us believe,' said Judge Swing yesterday. 'I have quoted them myself in speeches on three or four occasions. Some nine years ago, at a Washington's Birthday memorial that was held in Memorial Hall here in Cincinnati, I used the whole quotation as it appeared in the dispatches of yesterday. One of the newspapermen who was present was so struck by the excellence of the expression that he asked to copy it word for word, so that it would be correct. I gave him the text and it appeared the next morning in full, and the back files of the paper will show that this is correct.' The writer did not attempt to verify this, either from the 'History of Lincoln' or from the files of the paper, but as the judge is one of our most highly respected citizens, it is no doubt just as he says it is."

Your query has no doubt brought to your desk an avalanche of replies, but believing that, sometimes, "what is every one's business is no one's," and enjoying your column to the fullest, I take pleasure in sending the above along. With hearty good wishes, believe me,

(Signed) MORRIS S. TURNER,

Assistant Librarian,

The Cincinnati Enquirer, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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## DOWNS AND THE SEA

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

We strolled along the broad white roads on this gay spring day and were glad we had not delayed this special walk of ours until from those same roads a fine white dust had risen to cover the fine grass and the hedges. Buttercups were out in the fields; daisies were dancing at the side of the road and everywhere the hawthorn hedges were a-flutter. Birds flashed across our path, or perched in some gayly decked tree to pour on us for a few moments a stream of silvery song. The greenness everywhere was tender, and so clean!—washed in soft night rain, and now a cool, light wind drying the few bright drops that still clung to blades of grass and newly opened leaves.

We swung away to our left and started climbing a familiar hill that widened as we went and suddenly became a part of the gently undulating Downs that stretched away before us. The ground was covered with a fine, wiry grass, now the softest shade of green—later to take on a coppery tinge as the summer sun continually beat on it, but now, how wonderful the effect was, looking away and away over seas of soft green that rippled as a sudden wind would hurry through it. And everywhere we looked and everywhere we walked we found them—gazing up at us with welcoming nods, violets! "Hundreds of them!"

The sun shone down on all, while early bees and a few early butterflies, small flecks of blue, flitted here and there over the grass. Gorse bushes everywhere showed glints of gold among their green, and a little later on those same bushes would seem on fire with gold, as they offered their treasure to the little gold bees and the big red ones.

Still higher we went until we stood overlooking budding farmlands, all inclosed in their own particular hedges; and beyond these again was open country, and still farther we looked to discover a vast expanse of shimmering blue water many miles away—and this was the sea!

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## MEXICO IN ERA OF RECONSTRUCTION

Group of St. Louis Business Men Who Have Just Visited Country Find Nation Is Entering Period of Great Prosperity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—In the opinion of a group of 19 St. Louis business men who have returned from a tour of Mexico, that nation is now entering upon a period of great prosperity and is rapidly settling down to a period of reconstruction. These observers believe that the Mexican people are weary of revolutions and internal strife and are anxiously looking to America for cooperation and help along the lines of commerce and agriculture.

Most of the men who made the trip say that the current reports in our newspapers concerning conditions in Mexico are misleading and that while the situation there leaves much to be desired, it is not as serious as stated by many periodicals.

R. P. Block, export manager for a hardware concern, says that the farmers of the country are busy planting the largest possible crops. To the south of Mexico City, in the region where the Zapatistas have been most active, farmers are planting large crops, bettering roads, and replacing buildings of straw with more substantial structures. He lays much stress upon transportation facilities. He found no additions had been made to rolling stock since the early revolutions against Diaz, with a consequent serious shortage in cars and locomotives. On the other hand, he reports the roadbeds in good condition because of the use of large numbers of section men. It is an accepted practice to run mixed trains of freight and passenger equipment on most lines. The main lines from Laredo, Texas, to the City of Mexico and from Veracruz to the capital have very good equipment and in the Laredo yards were noted seven big oil-burning locomotives, late equipment additions.

That discretion must be used in extending credits to Mexican merchants was the general opinion of the observers. It was found that many Mexicans are not very much interested in credits as they are carrying on business on a cash basis. Very little silver coin was observed anywhere in the country as the people are melting the coins and reselling the silver for the value of its actual weight.

The St. Louis tourists agree that Mexico needs moral and financial help, particularly the cultivation of good feeling and better fellowship between the two peoples. Little hostility to America or Americans was noted. Nine-tenths of the Mexican foreign trade appears to be with this country according to reports gathered.

## SEIZURE OF GERMAN PATENTS PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Arrangements for the annual meeting of the American Chemical Society here on April 12-15 have been made and about 2000 delegates from the United States, Canada, England, France and Belgium will attend. England will send a notable delegation.

A question of importance before the meeting will be the proposal to confiscate the German patents on dyes. About 1400 of these patents were taken over during the war and a plan to seize these patents will be submitted for the delegates' consideration. Two new sections will be organized, for the leather and sugar industries. The need for leather products, and about world-wide scarcity, has impelled the chemists to undertake wide research for hitherto unknown methods of tanning skins. A report is to be made on the present utilization of shark leather for the making of shoes. The sugar chemistry section will meet for the first time, perfect its organization and outline plans for greater utilization of the raw materials for sugar. The membership of the organization is now somewhat more than 14,000, having nearly tripled in the last 10 years.

## SALARY DEMANDS EMBARRASS CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Chicago City Council has met with great difficulties in completing the municipal budget, since available revenue does not seem to permit increases urgently demanded as necessary by many municipal employees. Garbage collection is now interfered with by the teamsters and chauffeurs going on strike, and clerks in the City Hall have announced that they will go out tomorrow unless their needs are met. The Council as a last resort has turned to local bankers, in the hope that they will provide another advance, this time of \$4,000,000, but the bankers do not receive the proposal sympathetically. F. O. Wetmore, president of the First National Bank, who took a prominent part in making the 1918 bankers' loan of \$1,700,000 to the city, said yesterday that the Legislature recently allowed the city, through a higher tax rate, an increased revenue of more than enough to make up the loss of saloon licenses.

## SURVEY OF MEXICO'S OIL FIELDS MADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Mexican Government's revenues from export taxes on oil amount to about 10 per cent of the total revenues of the country, according to official

figures submitted by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor, to President Carranza. The oil taxes in 1919 were 15,203,986 pesos, against 11,203,397 in 1918, and 6,854,537 in 1917. The Minister estimates the investment in oil in Mexico is about 630,000,000 pesos, mostly British and American capital. There are 1420 kilometers of pipe line in Mexico for carrying oil. Many new oil wells are being drilled. Permits for 50 have been granted in the last 90 days. Much interest is manifested in the reports of numerous geologists and other investigators who have been in South America in the interest of the development of the oil industry. Investigations apparently indicate the oil resources of that continent are greater than have been realized as yet. Interests representing British and other foreign capital are as busy as the oil companies in this country in examining conditions in Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, and Colombia, where large sources of oil are believed to exist.

## INTERSTATE WATER RATES TO BE FIXED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Promulgation of tariff regulations which will govern the publication, posting and filing of maximum rates by interstate water carriers subject to the jurisdiction of the United States Shipping Board, is now under consideration. The federal shipping act of September 7, 1916, gives the board authority.

The term "interstate water carrier" is defined in paragraph 2 of section 1 of the federal shipping act, as "a common carrier engaged in the transportation by water of passengers or property on the high seas or the Great Lakes on regular routes from port to port between one state, territory, district, or possession of the United States and any other state, territory, district, or possession of the United States, or between places in the same territory, district, or possession."

The publication and filing of rates in such a manner that they would be instantly available to shippers, and so that they would form a definite standard of charges for services, come under the act, but regulations would not be made to apply to vessels operating between ports of this and other countries.

## DENIAL BY GOVERNOR OF MAINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

AUGUSTA, Maine—Appearing in the Supreme Court yesterday in response to a bill in equity, Gov. Carl E. Milliken denied that he had contracted in the name of the State of Maine any indebtedness for counsel fees to be paid from state funds in opposing the suit of the State of Rhode Island in the Federal Supreme Court to test the validity of the national prohibition amendment. The bill was filed by Winfield Scott Reed of Bangor, a representative in the Legislature, to restrain Governor Milliken from contesting the Rhode Island suit.

## SMUGGLED LIQUORS SEIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Nearly 100 gallons of contraband liquors were seized by customs officials when the White Star Line steamship Cretic docked in South Boston on Sunday, according to reports made by customs inspectors. Commenting on the right of seizure, one of the customs officials said: "The liquor was not mentioned on the ship's manifest, and for that reason the customs officials are well within the law in seizing it, because the law states clearly that bringing the liquor or other contraband into the port constitutes smuggling."

## EXPRESS EMBARGO LESSENER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The embargo placed on express shipments here by the American Railway Express Company, following a strike of freight handlers and clerks on March 6, declared illegal by the grand lodge officials, has been partially lifted, shipment to 24 states being accepted yesterday. This list includes none of the states to which business is usually heavy, such as New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. The pressure placed on the parcel post meantime has been enormous.

## UNITY OF LANGUAGE IN HAWAII IS URGED

Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler Says English Must Be Used as the Basis of Instruction in Educational Institutions in Islands

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—In the case of Hawaii, unity of language is an essential to unity of civilization and government. The English language must be taught in all elementary schools, and must be used as the basis of instruction in every educational institution in the islands; at the same time, all schools must be under the jurisdiction of the department of public instruction.

This is what Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president emeritus of the University of California, says about the foreign-language school situation in the Territory. Dr. Wheeler spent several hours in Honolulu, recently en route to Japan to attend a conference of the Japanese Relations Committee at the invitation of his personal friend, Baron Shibusawa, a leading financier and economist of Japan.

"There should be no faltering concerning your foreign-language school problem," Dr. Wheeler said. "You should decide upon a policy and follow it without deviation. I am sorry for the situation the foreign-language schools in the islands find themselves in, but they must realize that Hawaii is American territory and that English is the language of America. English is a world language; Japanese is not. To learn English will be of far more commercial value to the ambitious Japanese youths of Hawaii than to study Japanese."

Referring to California's Japanese problems, Dr. Wheeler said it is one of the things he, and the members of his party, will talk over frankly and freely with the Japanese Relations Committee.

"We will make clear to them the fact that the Pacific coast states feel very strongly concerned about the ineligibility for citizenship," he said. "I consider it very unlikely that California will in any way amend or abolish the alien land law of 1913, which prevents people who are not now eligible to citizenship from owning land in California, or renting it for a period longer than three years. We should deal considerably, however, with the 50,000 Japanese who arrived in California prior to 1913 and their children. The conference in Japan will look into this phase of the problem."

## CHEMISTS TO STUDY 'LEATHER PROBLEMS'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A Section of Leather Chemistry is to be organized at the spring meeting of the American Chemical Society, to be held in St. Louis, April 12-17, according to an advance program. The high price of leather and the consequent cost of footwear has put the chemist on his mettle to discover methods of tanning hides and skins not hitherto utilized. All sorts of new fabrics provided by nature are being made usable by the chemists, even the skins of shark and other fish, they say, and now they are experimenting with new vegetable substances with which to hasten and perfect tanning processes.

The new section in sugar chemistry will meet for the first time this spring, and will exhibit the new American-made saccharimeter, an instrument for the testing of sugar. It is said that the development of the manufacture of both cane and beet sugar in the United States may prevent a saccharine scarcity, and has greatly stimulated chemical research. Another subject for discussion will be the extension of the American dye industry as of great commercial importance. It is estimated that 75 per cent of the manufacturers in the United States require dyes.

## EARLY SOUTH DAKOTA RETURNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—Frank O. Lowden, Governor of Illi-

nois, was leading Hiram W. Johnson, Senator from California, and Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, in the order named, on the early returns last night from yesterday's state-wide presidential primary. The race was very close in Minnehaha County, the largest in the State. As General Wood's greatest strength was in the cities, which were chiefly reported early, the later returns, were expected to decide the State for either Governor Lowden or Senator Johnson, who ran on an anti-compulsory military training stand.

## NEW YORK RETAINS LIGHT-SAVING LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—The bill to repeal the daylight-saving law was defeated in the Assembly yesterday. The force of the opposition to daylight saving came from up-state, where the farmer vote is strong. Speaker T. C. Sweet voted for the bill. The clocks in this State probably will be turned ahead one hour next Sunday morning, although a bill similar to the one killed is on the order of final passage in the Senate this week.

## Two Train Schedules

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The New York Central and New York, New Haven & Hartford railroads will rearrange their suburban schedules to accommodate daylight saving, running their suburban trains one hour earlier than usual. Commuters will have to observe two schedules, train time and city time. Through trains will continue to operate on eastern time.

## Light-Saving in Worcester

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

WORCESTER, Massachusetts—Municipal clocks of this city will be set ahead one hour on the morning of April 25 and be retarded one hour on September 26, under an ordinance unanimously adopted by the City Council on December 1, 1919. This daylight-saving measure is to go into effect regardless of any state or federal action that may be taken. Under the provisions of this ordinance, all places of business and manufacturing plants will be expected to set their clocks ahead, but the courts and railroads will be operated on the present time basis.

## CANADA'S ENLISTMENT FIGURES DURING WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—In answer to Brigadier General Griesbach, member for Edmonton, Alberta, information was given by the government as to the enlistments in Canada from 1914 to November, 1919. According to this statement there were 590,572 enlistments in the Canadian Expeditionary Force. By provinces the figures were as follows: Ontario, 245,677; Quebec, 82,793; New Brunswick, 25,864; Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, 33,342; Manitoba, 66,319; Saskatchewan, 37,666; Alberta, 45,146; British Columbia, 51,438; Yukon, 2327; total, 590,572.

There were a total of 60,224 Canadian Expeditionary Force pensioners in Canada as at January 1, 1920. These were divided among the provinces as follows: Ontario, 26,660; Quebec, 6111; Manitoba, 3411; Alberta, 6296; Saskatchewan, 4585; British Columbia, 6436; Prince Edward Island, 384; New Brunswick, 2653; Nova Scotia, 3315. The total amount paid to these pensioners to January 1, 1920, was \$11,949,043.84 divided by provinces as follows: Ontario, \$5,091,200.60; Quebec, \$1,212,483.51; Manitoba, \$1,073,596.51; Alberta, \$1,243,832.29; Saskatchewan, \$909,709.85; British Columbia, \$1,276,966.76; Prince Edward Island, \$76,189.44; New Brunswick, \$407,335.73; Nova Scotia, \$657,729.15.

## FOUR OPTIONAL BENEFIT PLANS

Special Report on Legislation for Soldiers Approved by American Legion Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Executive Committee of the American Legion finished a two days' session here yesterday, and approved a special committee report on soldiers' beneficial legislation. This report provides for four optional benefits—land projects, home aid, vocational training and adjusted compensation.

The land project plan would credit soldiers with \$1.50 a day for service time on land purchases, and would provide for loans at 4½ per cent for improvements and equipment. The home aid plan would enable former service men to buy homes by crediting them with \$2 a day for service time. Contributions to amount of allowance for service time would be made toward homes and farms by the government. The vocational training plan would make possible educational facilities for the length of time served in the army, with assistance at the rate of \$1.50 a day for the time spent in study. The "adjusted compensation" plan would give service men \$1.50 a day cash for time spent in service. Only one option would be permitted.

The Legion will present legislation along these lines to the Ways and Means Committee of the House this morning.

## Legion Branch at Deadlock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The New York County Branch of the American Legion, which at present seems to be at a deadlock on the bonus question, will hold a meeting next Monday to try to come to an agreement. A resolution was introduced at this week's meeting opposed to bringing organized pressure to bear on Congress to declare a bonus except for wounded, widows and orphans and those in actual need. The vote on this was so close that George Brokaw Compton, chairman, did not make a decision, in view of the fact that the tellers could not agree in their count. Mr. Compton, it was said, is strongly opposed to making any arbitrary demands upon Congress for a bonus and feels that he could not conscientiously continue as chairman, were such a demand to be made by the legion.

## ESQUIMALT NAVAL YARD TO BE CLOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—The decision of the Canadian Government, from motives of economy, to close down the Esquimalt Navy Yard, will bring to an end an institution of the coast which has been in continuous operation since 1845, when the British frigate America arrived. At present there are only two vessels of the Canadian Navy based here, the Rainbow, a second class steel protected cruiser of 2600 tons, and a patrol boat. The former is to be sold and the latter will be employed in the fisheries' protection service. Some 200 men will lose employment through the closing of the naval station.

The America, which, as stated, was the first British warship to arrive here, came when the boundary question of the United States was pending. She was commanded by Capt. Hon. John Gordon, brother of the then Earl of Aberdeen, Prime Minister of Great Britain. Captain Gordon was commissioned to obtain information for Great Britain to assist in settling the boundary question, and it was in connection with this matter that a number of other warships arrived at Esquimalt.

Britain maintained a North Pacific squadron here continuously from that

## AIRCRAFT RULES ARE ANNOUNCED

Army Air Service, in the Absence of Federal Legislation, Indorses Safety Regulations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Flying rules, to promote safety in the air in the absence of federal legislation for that purpose, were announced yesterday by the Army Air Service. It was pointed out that "voluntary observance of these rules by commercial aviators and others at this time will do much to prevent confusion when aviation has become more important in this country than it is at present."

The general rules of the air as endorsed by the Army Air Service provided that:

No aviator shall fly closer than 200 yards to any dirigible, free, or captive balloon.

Lighter-than-air craft (airships) will at all times have the right of way over heavier-than-air craft (airplanes).

A motor-driven aircraft must always maneuver according to these rules as soon as it is apparent that if it pursued its course it would pass at a distance of less than 200 yards from any part of another aircraft.

When two motor-driven aircraft are meeting end on, or nearly end on, each shall alter its course to the right.

Where, by any of these rules, one of the two aircraft is to keep out of the way, the other shall keep in its course and speed.

Every aircraft which is directed by these rules to keep out of the way of another aircraft, shall, if the circumstances of the case admit, avoid crossing ahead of another.

"Keep to the right" will be the rule on aircraft routes, and aircraft about to ascend must wait until there is no likelihood of interfering with machines alighting. Dropping anything but ballast from aircraft, that to consist of fine sand or water, is prohibited. Low flying over thickly populated districts is forbidden except where gliding to a safe landing field is possible. Exhibition flying may be undertaken only by special permit. For night flying, lights should be placed at best landing place, arranged in the form of the letter "L."

## OIL PRICE INQUIRY ASKED IN CONGRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Attorney-General, under a resolution introduced in the House on Monday by Leonidas C. Dyer (R.), Representative from Missouri, is directed to investigate the causes for the recent advances in the prices of gasoline, kerosene, fuel oil, and other petroleum products. He is authorized by the resolution to investigate the accounts of the leading oil-producing concerns, and to report to the House in regard to the existence of any combination to restrain trade.

## STANDARD BREAD WEIGHTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey—A bill has been introduced in the New Jersey Legislature fixing standard weights for loaves of bread throughout the State. Under the measure all bread, whether exposed for wholesale or retail trade, shall weigh 1 pound, 1½ pounds or 2 pounds avoirdupois. The measure is backed by the State Department of Weights and Measures.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Inc.

BROOKLYN—NEW YORK



## Abloom Spring Hats With Flowers

FASHION GREETs the new season with millinery lovely with blossoms that rival Nature's own. To the debonair Hats that youth wears with such charm, to the dignified Hats that the matron wears with such distinction, flowers lend their exquisite beauty.

There are roses galore, from mammoth ones whose velvet petals edge the wide brimmed Picture Hats (illustrated) to the tiniest of blossoms that are clustered in Victorian nosegays on quaint little shapes.

Poppies and tulips flaunt their vivid colors, flowers of field and garden lend their gay note to Hats that are the very embodiment of springtime.

It is a vogue sponsored by Paris, for every leading modiste has created Flower Hats. It is a vogue that Loeser's has delighted to further by assembling a brilliant collection of extremely smart flower trimmed Hats. Prices are moderate.

Second Floor

## "Good Sense" of New York



The Coward Shoe

Created here in New York 50 years ago, the Coward "Good Sense" Shoe has been a favorite with men and women ever since.

"Good Sense" is a fine shoe, a considerate shoe, and is made for folks who think well of their feet.

Shaped from the softest leathers, it allows every part of the foot full freedom and comfort. "Good Sense" has an appearance of dignity and the feeling of well-worn slippers.

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## RECOGNITION ASKED OF THE UKRAINE

Bill Introduced in United States Senate Is Said to Mark the Proposal of a New Policy for Guarding Against Bolshevism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A bill has been introduced in the Senate by W. H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, recommending the recognition of the Ukraine by the United States.

With the Ukraine recognized and carrying on trade and commerce with the countries of Europe, the large surplus of grain now in Kiev and other cities of the "granary of Europe" will be released and will go a long way toward relieving distress, says the Ukrainian National Commission in a statement issued last evening.

The bill is said to mark the proposal of a new policy in regard to the menace of Bolshevism. Hitherto the United States has given its moral support to Pan-Russians such as Judenberg, Koltchak and Denikin. All of these so-called "all-Russian" leaders have failed because they could not command the confidence of the people in whose territories they fought, it is now declared.

### New Guard Against Bolshevism

The only way to keep Bolshevism confined to Russia is to recognize the strongly anti-Bolshevist border states of which the Ukraine is the greatest, according to the new view.

With the Ukrainian Government recognized, the anti-Jewish pogroms which have occurred from time to time in various parts of the Ukraine will cease, it is asserted. The massacres of Jews and others took place as a result of chaotic conditions, and if the Petlura Government had possessed the moral backing of the United States and the Allies, it would have been sufficiently powerful in all parts of the Ukraine to prevent the outrages, in the view of advocates of recognition.

Senator King's bill is the action which has been urged for several months by the Ukrainian National Commission of the United States, which claims to represent the 1,000,000 Ukrainians living in this country.

### Territorial Claims of Ukraine

The Ukraine soon will become one of the most important countries of Europe, according to her friends. With an area of 330,000 square miles she is second only to Russia in size among European countries. With 40,000,000 inhabitants, she is the fifth most populous country of Europe. With nearly every mineral and vegetable product in profusion, she is rich in natural resources. She is ready to assume 30 per cent of the Russian debt as it existed before the revolution of 1917.

The Ukrainians say they seek only the territory where the population today is predominantly Ukrainian. They declare they are willing that the boundaries of this territory be determined by an honest plebiscite or by an impartial American and allied commission. Roughly speaking, this Ukrainian ethnographic territory extends from the Carpathian Mountains to the Caucasus and from the Black Sea to the River Pripiet. It includes East Galicia and other Ukrainian parts of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire, as well as the Russian Ukraine, for it is the Austrian Ukraine that has been the center of Ukrainian culture for the last half century.

### HOLDING BILL SIGNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The bill authorizing the Boston Chamber of Commerce to hold property up to the value of \$5,000,000 has been signed by Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts. The new building to

be erected by the chamber is to be located at the corner of Franklin, Federal, and Congress streets, at an estimated cost of \$4,000,000 for land and building. According to present plans, the building will be a modern fireproof structure, 12 stories in height, with rental areas of approximately 176,000 square feet and a cubical content of 2,830,000 feet.

## TEXAS LEADING IN 1919 FARM PRODUCTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

HOUSTON, Texas—Texas led all the states in the Union in the production and value of agricultural products in 1919, according to a review of crop live-stock conditions issued by E. M. Johnston, field agent for the Federal Bureau of Crop Estimates.

"Texas takes first rank in the value of all crops with a total of \$1,076,163,000, as compared with a five-year average of \$553,935,000," the report says. "Iowa comes second with a value of \$861,868,000, and Illinois third with a value of \$813,164,000."

"For the 10 principal crops of the State, which are led by cotton and corn, the value was \$882,454,000. In 1918 these 10 crops were valued at \$580,001,000, the five-year average was \$454,327,000, and for the census year of 1909 was \$298,133,000."

Texas still ranks first in the number of stock cattle, with a total of 4,458,000 head, which is a decrease of \$572,000,000, and is outranked only by Iowa, with a total value of \$640,000,000.

With 229,800,000 bushels, Texas ranks third in the production of corn, is third in the production of oats, and has the highest average yield per acre of any state in the Union.

## FORD-NEWBERRY RECOUNT PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Senate Privileges and Elections Committee, through a sub-committee, yesterday began work on plans for a recount of the votes cast in the Ford-Newberry election contest in Michigan as a result of which Truman H. Newberry was declared elected and was later found guilty of violations of the election laws, which led to his sentence of two years' imprisonment and a fine of \$10,000. Mr. Newberry refused to give up his place in the Senate after the court's decision was made known.

James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, is chairman of the sub-committee. About 400,000 votes were cast in the State, it is estimated, and a considerable force of tabulators and other officials will be required to go over the ballots. It has been agreed to employ 20 tabulators at \$10 a day, plus \$8 for subsistence and traveling expenses, and 20 deputies to assist the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate.

Mr. Newberry was elected on the Republican ticket, his vote being given at the time as 220,054, against 212,487 for Henry Ford, the manufacturer, who ran as a Democrat. It was alleged that large sums of money were spent to bring about the election of Mr. Newberry.

### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Herbert Hoover favors rearrangement of the Department of the Interior by the establishment of a department of public works. In a letter to the New York committee of the National Public Works Association he says that the consolidation of the different engineering branches of the government is the basis of practical business government and the foundation upon which a competent budget must rest.

## BAINBRIDGE COLBY ASSUMES OFFICE

New Secretary of State, Following Taking Up of Duties, Asks Senate to Give Publicity to Record of the Hearings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Bainbridge Colby yesterday took the oath of office as Secretary of State, and assumed his duties at once. He was sworn in by Miles M. Shantz, appointments clerk, at 10:50 a. m., after which he underwent what he characterized as a "box barrage," when he had to face a number of camera men and motion-picture operators.

Mr. Colby expressed pleasure at meeting members of the press, and hoped that he might be of great service to them. He also expressed gratification at being associated once more with Frank L. Polk, the Under-Secretary of State, who, he said, was an old friend.

The former Secretary of State, Robert Lansing, resigned six weeks ago, and for 30 days of the intervening time Mr. Polk was acting Secretary of State. With the expiration of that term, however, it was no longer possible to issue passports, and one of Mr. Colby's first acts was to resume issuing them. It was estimated that some 2000 passport applications had piled up during the two weeks in which the department was without a Secretary.

Mr. Polk, it is understood, will probably, as soon as Mr. Colby has familiarized himself with his duties, take a rest of some weeks or months.

Publicity regarding the hearings held on the matter of the confirmation of Mr. Colby as Secretary of State were asked by him yesterday in a letter sent by him to Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, shortly after Mr. Colby had assumed office. The hearings were secret, and little was brought out about them except that army intelligence officers and some New York City lawyers testified. Mr. Colby's letter follows:

"Dear Senator Lodge: 'Will you permit me to express to you my appreciation of the very courteous reception I had from you and the members of your committee on the occasion of my recent appearance before the committee.'

"I am hopeful that a way may be found to lift the secrecy which surrounds the evidence taken by the committee on the subject of my confirmation. While reluctant to make a request that may in any degree conflict with the usual practice of the committee or anticipate its action, it would be very much appreciated by me if the whole record were given complete publicity.

"Cordially yours,

"BAINBRIDGE COLBY."

Mr. Lodge said last night that he had not read Mr. Colby's letter, and that so many members of the Foreign Relations Committee were away at present that nothing could be done at once in any event. With the return of the committee members, the matter would be taken up, he asserted.

## HENRY MORGENTHAU FOR MEXICAN POST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Official announcement was made at the White House yesterday that Henry Morgenthau had been appointed by President Wilson as United States Ambassador to Mexico, and that the nomination would be submitted at once to the Senate for confirmation.

The post has been vacant since the resignation of Henry P. Fletcher, some weeks ago, and the interests of this country in Mexico have been cared for by George T. Sumerlin, chargé d'affaires.

Mr. Morgenthau is a native of Germany, a graduate of the College of the City of New York and of Columbia Law School, and a lawyer and real estate operator. For three years he was Ambassador to Turkey, a difficult post, and his service there was highly commended.

## FINANCIERS BACK ANTI-RED DRIVE

Interchurch World Movement Announces That Wall Street Groups Have Thrown Millions Into Scales to Aid Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Support of the Interchurch world movement by the great financial interests of this country in a campaign against radicalism is assured, according to an announcement made yesterday by the directors of the movement.

"Fearing a rapid spread of Bolshevism from infected areas overseas, kings of American finance and industry have thrown millions of dollars into the scales to back the humanitarian program projected through the Interchurch world movement," the statement reads. "The wealth of Wall Street, represented by the chief multimillionaire groups, has been partially pledged to insure the success of proposals to cope with the 'Reds' and kindred evils, by unity of action among 30 distinct church denominations, embracing memberships of more than 25,000,000."

"John D. Rockefeller Jr., called here on business at the Treasury, conferred with Interchurch officials and pledged the support of 'big business' toward the new world movement of relief and education. Speaking for himself and a group of his associates, including former Justice Charles E. Hughes, Cleveland H. Dodge and Alfred E. Marling, he declared that the present interchurch survey, directed against radicalism, is 'the most thorough, comprehensive and far-reaching ever devised to stem the tide of evil now rampant in Europe.'

It is announced that Mr. Rockefeller and others have assured the Interchurch officials of "support without stint." They consider that the efforts of government agencies to deal with the "Reds" have met at least with partial failure, and now "urge that no cheese-paring policy be followed."

Mr. Rockefeller is understood, in conference with government officials, to have urged greater restrictions on immigration and more rigorous enforcement of present regulations, on the ground that present discontent and certain manifestations in the past, as well, probably are due in part to laxity in immigration procedure. He felt that existing laws might be improved through amendment to check the entrance of "undesirables from eastern and southern Europe," who have for years made up the great bulk of immigration to this country and who have been the sources of unskilled labor for many manufacturing plants in New England, Pennsylvania, the middle west, and the coal mines of Pennsylvania and Colorado.

"The movement appeals to me as a businesslike effort to obtain efficiency for the great work of the churches," Mr. Rockefeller said of the interchurch plan. "Never before was there a survey so thorough or so comprehensive. The task of the church is for the first time presented in its entirety by this review of national and world needs."

## MAYOR OF BOSTON IS TAKEN TO TASK

Protest on Mr. Peters' Remarks at Irish Society Dinner by Loyal Coalition President—Also Replies to Senator Walsh

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Alleged utterances by Andrew J. Peters, Mayor of Boston, at the Charitable Irish Society dinner on March 17, were protested yesterday by Demarest Lloyd, president of the Loyal Coalition, in behalf of that organization and of citizens of Boston, "who desire to maintain the American principles of justice, fair play, and intelligent consideration of all public questions, and whose paramount interest is the good name and well-being of America."

"It seems incredible that a public official of your responsibility to a great city should be so completely drawn in as a partisan in behalf of the highly organized and ruthless propaganda for a so-called 'Irish Republic,' the protest read. 'We object to the use in any manner of your office for the furtherance of this movement; in the first place, because such use is outside the legitimate sphere of your office, and secondly, because of the real character and purpose of the propaganda itself.'

### "Mayor of All Boston"

Continuing, the protest read in part as follows:

"You not only aligned yourself with the above-mentioned propaganda, you actually attacked the Ulster delegation for lifting its voice in behalf of people who had until then not been heard. These men came here, as they had a right to do, to tell their side of the case. They devoted themselves mainly to facts and figures—facts and figures which are true and which utterly belie the claims of Irish propagandists with whom you now seem to be in accord."

"The Irish question does not belong in American politics, but it has been improperly injected therein. In view of this situation, it is right and it is necessary that there should be full and free discussion. All facts should be brought out and all opinions heard; and we shall look to you, Mr. Mayor, to see to it that there is no further interference by intimidation or otherwise with free speech upon this question, because you are Mayor of all Boston and not merely of one element of the population."

### Reply to State Senator Walsh

In a statement issued yesterday, Mr. Lloyd classed the resolutions offered by Senator John Jackson Walsh of Boston Tuesday regarding the manifesto of the Loyal Coalition as "characteristic of the methods employed to form an Irish Republic in the heart of the British Empire." Stating that Mr. Walsh studiously avoided the avowed purpose for which the coalition was organized, Mr. Lloyd said that several premises of Mr. Walsh's "weighty and cumbersome resolutions" were simply repetition and reiteration

of the time-worn arguments of certain factions of the Irish people to disrupt governments and create trouble in every far corner of the world, and more especially throughout America and the British Empire."

Mr. Lloyd takes issue with Mr. Walsh's declaration that the manifesto of the coalition is "Toryism." "If a desire to conserve American institutions, to maintain the friendly relations existing between America and Great Britain, our great ally, if the intent and purpose to prevent the creating of revolutions on American soil, and if the effort to prevent intelligent Irish people from placing themselves beyond the respect of decent American citizens, is Toryism," Mr. Lloyd said, "the manifesto may be so termed."

## VACANCIES UNFILLED IN REGULAR ARMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Emergency officers, whether discharged or still retained in the service, should file applications at once, if they have not done so, for the commissions in the regular army, should they wish such commissions, the Secretary of War announced yesterday. Application blanks may be obtained from the office of the adjutant-general at Washington, or at headquarters of military departments and camps. Many applications are already on file, and no further action is necessary in such cases, as the applications will be acted upon in time.

There were, on March 9, vacancies numbering 3285 in the commissioned personnel of the regular army, and should the army reorganization bill be passed, the number of vacancies will be considerably greater.

## STRIKE BREAKERS ON NEW YORK PIERS

NEW YORK, New York—Three hundred strike breakers yesterday began unloading ships of the United Fruit Company at piers abandoned on Monday, when 750 deep-sea longshoremen went on strike, because of the alleged "open-shop" policy of the company. Company officials announced that unless the strikers returned to work today they would be entirely replaced with strike-breakers.

Another effort was made to settle the coastwise strike yesterday, when the National Adjustment Commission called two strike leaders and two representatives of "steamship companies" into conference.

### LITHUANIAN PEACE OVERTURES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Information received yesterday by the Lithuanian Executive Committee, representing the provisional government of Lithuania, indicates that a Lithuanian commission has proceeded to Moscow to negotiate with the Soviet Russian Government for the exchange of prisoners of war, and also, it is understood, to discuss preliminary arrangements for peace with the Bolsheviks.

## RENT LEGISLATION IS RECOMMENDED

Favorable Action by Committee of the New York Legislature Follows a Largely Attended Hearing on Profiteering Bills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—Legislation agreed on by Republicans and Democrats to end rent profiteering was favorably reported from committee yesterday, following a hearing which brought from New York City, where the situation is acute, a delegation which crowded the Assembly Chamber at the Capitol.

Both tenants and landlords addressed the members of the joint committee on taxation and retrenchment. Mrs. Harry C. Arthur of New York, herself an owner of apartment houses, declared that rent profiteering bred Socialism, and demanded that the Legislature give relief to the oppressed tenants. She said that the twentieth century put human rights above property rights.

Justice Frederick M. Spiegelberger, of New York, chairman of the municipal justices' committee on rent legislation, explained the results which the nine high rent remedial bills would accomplish. He pointed out that one would repeal the law which makes a verbal contract binding from month to month only, and restore to the people the validity of longer verbal contracts. He said that in the preparation of the bills an attempt had been made to do equal justice to tenant and landlord. None of the measures, he said, took away from the landlord the right of summary proceedings, but hedged the right with proper safeguards.

Dr. H. W. Berg argued that rents were not the only high things in New York. He declared that capital would not be invested in real estate unless the price of labor was decreased, and informed the committee that the way to bring about a decrease in rents was to get competition in labor. The remarks of Dr. Berg were greeted with evidence of disapproval from tenants. Announcement was made by Assemblyman Martin G. McCue of New York that he "proposed to introduce a bill to exempt dwellings erected to meet the housing situation from taxation for seven years."

### SHORTAGE IN OFFICE HELP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—A shortage of women workers for business offices during the past year is reported by the Chicago College Bureau of Occupations. "This does not mean," says the report, "that employers will take women with inadequate training, or women who do not intend to take their work seriously. Employers are more keen than ever for thoroughly trained women, with college education, special technical equipment and a businesslike attitude." Some 1122 employers' calls were accepted through the bureau during the year.



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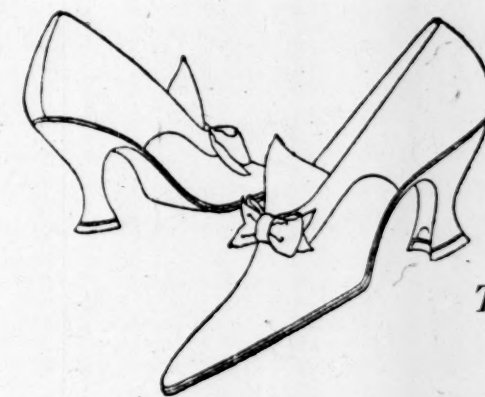
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## BRITISH WOMEN IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT

### Women Members of Local Bodies Make Influence Felt in Constructive Measures of Reform, Education, and Finance

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—The enthusiasm for their work shown by those women who have succeeded in being elected to local bodies, has had, even in the short time they have held office, such results as have given renewed encouragement to their supporters and surprised and disarmed many of their former opponents. Speaking to the British Dominions Women Citizens' Union, Mrs. How Martyn, Middlesex County Council, and Miss Margaret Hodge, Hendon District Council, delighted their audience as they described the details of their work, and enumerated the reforms already secured, reforms which do not usually loom large in the public eye but which do much to ameliorate local conditions, particularly as they affect women and children.

The victory of February 6, 1918, the date of their enfranchisement had changed the world for women, said Mrs. How Martyn, and there would be no going back to the old political bondage. Nevertheless it was the war that had revolutionized their position in social service. The revelation of women's capacities during the war gradually made its impress on those who had previously considered that the home was the only place for women and they had accepted the activity of women in public affairs as the natural outcome of their public services in the war period. The war marked off the old world from the new, and in the building of this new world great responsibilities were laid upon women.

#### Rapid Progress of Reform

The pace at which reforms in which women were specially interested and were now secured, was amazing when compared with that in the preceding 50 years. Before the war women had to cherish every scrap of evidence to prove that they were making any progress, but the achievements of women within the last five years would fill volumes. Already acts had been placed upon the statute book for which voteless women would have had to wait for decades.

As a member of the County Council she could say, without any exaggeration, that it was possible for a woman to accomplish more in one day than could be accomplished by a month's agitation outside. Women might have continued to bombard local bodies with resolutions asking for this, that, and the other thing, but qualified women councillors, women who knew their work thoroughly, met with cordial help from their men colleagues, thus proving what women suffragists had always maintained—that, as a rule, it was only necessary for women to be able to bring forward the reforms they desired in the right place at the right time to have them accepted.

There was still a great objection to appointing women to the highest positions under the council's jurisdiction, and to adopting the rule of equal pay for equal work, but women members were gradually educating the men councillors to see the injustice done to women under the present system, and the injustice done to the community by depriving it of the services of women fully qualified to serve it well. She was often amazed at what she, one woman among 77 men, had been able to do in the council, and there was no limit to the good that could be done if women were as numerous as men in local and in national government.

#### An Alternative to Revolution

Miss Margaret Hodge dealt with local government as an alternative to revolution and the part women could take in this task. She urged that the system of local government should be made more truly representative of the people, and sketched the historical growth of government from the old shire-moots to the present day Parliament. As Parliament had become more centralized it had lost many of the old traditions of freedom which local bodies all down the centuries had done so much to preserve, and today it was true to say that Parliament no longer carried out the will of the British Constitution. The members elected by the people had practically no power in Parliament; nothing that touched the greatest needs of the people was dealt with in Parliament—the custom was to decide things in the Cabinet or in committee, and members voted unintelligently, on strict party lines, on what was ultimately brought before them.

In order to see how detached from the people Parliament had become, it was only necessary to visit the House of Commons, when measures of great importance were being discussed. There would be just a mere handful of members present. This was largely due to the government being over-loaded with foreign affairs, and those affecting the overseas dominions, crown colonies, and protectorates. At a time when more domestic and social and economic legislation was needed than ever before, the government was absorbed in imperial affairs.

This fact goes far to explain the dissatisfaction of the workers with the present system, which, they maintained, had not kept pace with the rapidly changing economic conditions under which the nations of the world were being developed at least 20 years before the war. And now, if the powers possessed by governments, trade unionists, sailors, soldiers, and women, were not used wisely, revolution

was possible, because conditions for the vast masses of the people had become intolerable.

#### Radical Changes Necessary

Those in authority should be courageous enough to make radical changes to meet the new circumstances. A new set of phrases—showing the trend of events—had crept into public life, and elected representatives were constantly confronted with demands for "social amenities," "educative pleasure," "constructive education," education that would include music and art, on the ground that "one needs must love the highest when one sees it." It was said that the workers were "wild for education," and one of the most encouraging features of this awakening was the fact that they were showing a real desire to follow Plato's ideal and train men for leisure as well as for work.

Women members of local bodies had made their influence felt to a considerable extent in education, housing, juvenile employment, economics, finance, recreation, working on the basis that prevention was better than cure. Women councillors were greatly encouraged by the fact that the use of their leisure time by allotment holders in cultivating the soil had had remarkable results in cultivation, and that there was great interest in the study of nature, indicating that productive labor in leisure would follow reduced labor in mechanical and other uninteresting forms of employment.

Although increased scope and powers were being given to local councils more coordination was required, and the services of many more women would help to allay the unrest caused by so many hints of revolution. It was not that women were better than men, but that in all public matters women were more inclined to take the human view and look to the education and well-being of individuals as essential factors in producing collective harmony.

## BRITISH RESEARCH IN AERONAUTICS

### Report States Higher Aeronautical Education Can Only Be Given in the Universities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—The report of the committee on education and research in aeronautics, which was appointed originally in October, 1916, to consider what steps should be taken to organize this branch of aeronautics, after the war, was issued recently in the form of a White Paper. The problem of the organization of education in aeronautics has been that of higher education, states the committee, which can only be given in institutions of university rank. It considers that an undergraduate course in engineering, such as is commonly provided at universities and the great technical schools, forms the necessary preparation to any more specialized courses of instruction.

#### Different Aspects of Research

The establishments which will be required to provide the facilities for the different aspects of research in aeronautics fall under five divisions: (1) model research; (2) full scale research; (3) testing and experimental investigation; (4) special investigations connected with airships and kite balloons; (5) navigation and meteorology.

The scope of the State's responsibilities will be based on the future requirements of national defense, and it is probable that the aerial defense of the country will not be less important than naval and military defense on sea and land. Under present conditions, however, there is nothing to indicate any basis of expenditure on fighting aircraft, either absolute or in proportion to expenditure on the navy and army.

#### Large Expenditure Required

The committee points out that the expenditure required for the provision and maintenance of the various establishments will be very considerable. It refers to the constitution of an aeronautical research committee and its functions, and states that it has been arranged that the Zaharoff professor of aviation should be the director of the school of aeronautics in the Imperial College. It would also be necessary to have a full-time professor of aerodynamics at a salary, say, of £1000.

Referring to the estimated cost of educational and research organization, the committee points out that the main item will be the maintenance of the Central Research establishment at Farnborough, and along with this

should be considered the provision for other work undertaken for the Air Ministry, such as the responsibility for the air inventions committee.

#### Cost of Experiments

Provision must continue to be made for the expenditure of the aeronautical department at the National Physical Laboratory. It estimates that the department of aeronautics at the Imperial College, together with an allowance for wages of mechanics and cost of laboratory experiments, should amount to about £10,000 a year. It considers that besides the provision to be made at the Imperial College, provision should be made also for research other than that required specifically for the Air Ministry, and adds that provision may also have to be made in future for the development of teaching and research elsewhere, as well as at the Imperial College.

It recommends that an aeronautical research committee should be constituted in connection with the Air Ministry, and that encouragement should be given to the establishment of an industrial research association for the aeronautical industry. Among the duties of the aeronautical research committee would be to advise on "scientific" and technical problems relating to the construction and navigation of aircraft, to assist the aeronautical industry of the country by advice and research, and to prepare for the approval of the Air Council a scheme of work and estimate of expenditure for the year.

#### Adequate Freedom Needed

The expenditure of the committee should form part of the annual vote taken by the Air Ministry, and the arrangement should be such as to allow adequate freedom to the committee within the limits of the total sum available.

In the opinion of the committee it is not practicable at present to establish a school of aeronautics at more than one institution providing the specialized training required by those who are to direct aeronautical research and the design and construction of aircraft. It, therefore, recommends that a department of aeronautics in the Imperial College should be established, and that a scheme for the department should be framed with full regard to the facilities provided in existing departments at the college, and should be settled in consultation with the aeronautical research committee.

It concludes by stating that arrangements should be made whereby, as far as possible, the officers in charge of the researches at Farnborough and elsewhere should hold positions on the teaching staff of the new department.

## TASMANIANS PREFER PRIVATE SHIPPING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office.

HOBART, Tasmania.—Since the war Tasmania has been deprived of the fortnightly steamer service from London that had been carried on for nearly 40 years. The Panama Canal has had some influence in this, as the steamers after calling at Hobart went to New Zealand, and they have been adopting the shorter route in preference to the cape.

The Commonwealth Government line recently announced that its steamers would call at Hobart with cargo from the United Kingdom, but Tasmanian importers are especially anxious for the restoration of the former service, and the largest importing companies and firms at Hobart have recently signed an agreement to confine their imports to the ships that previously carried on the trade, provided they supply a satisfactory service, the penalty being 10s. a ton on cargo that may be diverted.

The companies concerned, the New Zealand Shipping Company and Shaw, Savill & Albion Company, have announced their intention of resuming the trade, and if the provisional agreement signed by the importers is completed there will be little cargo for the Commonwealth Government steamers to carry. The agreement is to be operative for two years.

The reason for preferring the ships of the private companies is that they carry passengers, about 10,000 a year passing through Hobart in pre-war times en route to New Zealand, whilst Hobart was made the transshipping port for the other states of the Commonwealth. In addition, the cargo is delivered in about 40 days, and Hobart being the first and only port of call in the Commonwealth the cargo is on top and turns out in excellent order. In the case of the government ships they carry cargo only, are much slower, and call at other Australian ports first.

## SPAIN GRANTS NEW CREDITS TO FRANCE

### Owing to Low Value of Franc, Repayment of Loans Could Only Be Made by France at a Considerable Loss

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

MADRID, Spain.—The financial arrangements as between France and Spain, meaning chiefly the heavy loans that Spain has made to her northern neighbor in recent times, have become extensive and intense; at the same time it is hardly to be doubted now that they have also become a political factor, which may be taken into consideration in the discussion of troublesome questions as to foreign interests.

The Spanish newspapers give great prominence to a statement apparently of a semi-official character from Paris, about a new loan from Spain to France of 100,000,000 pesetas, but some curiously refrain from any approval or criticism of it in any way whatever, contenting themselves with the bare statement of fact. The governmental authorities never cease to accept every opportunity of paying compliments to France and giving assurances of unending friendship, while the Count de Romanones recently went further than in his previous declarations regarding friendship with Spain's near neighbors, and said that there should be an absolute alliance between his country and France and England.

#### Loans are Matters of Business

The intellectuals share these advanced views, but it is doubtful if they find much sympathy with the people, and there is a body of very strong opinion of a weighty class, with one or two powerful newspapers to support it, that considers Spain should hold herself with greater dignity and should not appear to be running after any country that had run dry with war, touting for its friendship as if itself were pleading poverty. Of course these loans are matters of business, and not of friendship or politics, but yet there is anxiety that the business is getting somewhat too much mixed up with sentiment.

The statement about the 100,000,000 pesetas loan that comes from Paris is this: Apart from the renewal for a year of the loans made to France in March, 1918, renewal which has just been conceded by the Cabinet of Madrid, a new loan is in process of arrangement, independent of that which was negotiated some weeks ago. The credit which is now asked will amount to 100,000,000 pesetas, and it will be loaned by the consortium of Spanish banks to the French Banking Consortium with the guarantee of the Government of France and the acquiescence of the Spanish Government.

#### Guarantee Deposit Required

The basis of the new agreement will doubtless be different from the previous ones, and will consist of a guarantee deposit in Spanish securities quoted on the Paris Bourse—foreign stocks, railway shares, and debentures, industrial securities like Penarroya, Asturias, Rio Tinto and others. It is actually a case of putting into practice the system that was adopted by the United States before entering into the war, and is also analogous to that employed by France in 1916 in order to obtain credits on foreign markets for herself by means of guarantees with international securities.

The financial relations between the two countries are now such as to call for some review, especially when it is remembered that the value of the franc has gone down by nearly half, and that the peseta has soared in value, circumstances which account largely for the extension of the French loans since it would be particularly disagreeable to and unfortunate for France to pay up at the present moment. During the period ending in

March of last year Spain lent France as much as 420,000,000 pesetas in monthly installments, 35,000,000 a month. Not long ago a further sum of 35,000,000 pesetas was lent on the same terms as before. The money was advanced in the form of bills issued at three months, renewable seven times each before becoming finally due for repayment. A consortium of no fewer than 82 banks took part in these operations.

#### Bills Renewed

In the ordinary course the first of these bills would have expired this month (March, 1920), and from then onward France would have been under the necessity of making large monthly payments in pesetas when the exchange was more heavily against her than it had ever been before in the entire history of the two countries, 100 francs being only equivalent to about 47 pesetas or a trifle more on the bourse of Madrid at the present time, whereas normally, of course, the franc should be worth more than the peseta. France by making repayment now would thus be subject to a very heavy and unanticipated loss, and the only alternative was to persuade Spain to renew the bills for further periods. Of this Spain has consented to do. Of course, politics apart, Spain is not by any means wholly disinterested. She does a larger trade with France than ever before, and she learned during the war to build and count upon that trade and would be sorely grieved and economically injured if it were to be withdrawn or reduced. In the year before the war Spain exported goods to the value of 286,000,000 francs to France and imported only 151,000,000 francs' worth. But during the first 10 months of last year France imported from Spain goods to the value of 927,000,000 francs and exported back only 200,000,000 francs' worth. Spain also obtained certain concessions of much value from France.

#### Foreign Minister Approached

Mr. Alapetite, the French Ambassador at Madrid, duly approached the Foreign Minister, the Marquis de Lema, in the name of the French Government, asking for an extension of the credit to France which would fall due for repayment this month and secondly for a supplementary credit to the extent of 50,000,000 pesetas, certain compensations of an economic character being paid forward. The Foreign Minister said the extension of credit was not a matter for him to decide, but he could say that his government, desirous of giving France a new token of cordial friendship, agreed to supplementary credit of 35,000,000 pesetas, without asking for any of the compensations proposed, which did not appear to him to be very attractive. The council of the Banco de Espana has just examined the terms in which it is proposed this new operation shall be carried through. The 35,000,000 pesetas will be lent on the same terms as the preceding loan by the consortium of Spanish bankers.

Since then the Spanish Government has decided on the extension of the credits, and it has been arranged that the payments shall not begin until March of next year.

#### TRAINING FOR SERVICE MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—The grand council of the County of London division, Comrades of the Great War, representing 30,000 former service men, has sent resolutions to all government ministries advocating that former service men should have preference for employment. A resolution has also been forwarded to the Ministry of Labor and the Ministry of Pensions, urging that all men awaiting training should be paid an adequate allowance, and contending that the present allowance is unlikely to attract the type of men required. The council asks that the period of waiting to enter a school should be shortened and expresses the opinion that the whole question of training should be looked into, the present system giving much cause for dissatisfaction.

## IMPERIAL JEWELS OF AUSTRIA GONE

### Former Emperor Is Said to Have Taken Both the Private and Crown Jewels With Him

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

VIENNA, Austria.—What constitutes the jewels of the Austrian imperial family is the question which the present Viennese Government is asking. For over two years the "Schatzkammer," or Treasure House in the Hofburg has been closed. It is now supposed that a great part of these treasures was taken by the former Emperor to Switzerland after the outbreak of revolution.

One Sunday in the late autumn of 1918, when there was little traffic in the streets and a profound quiet reigned around the Hofburg, a royal motor car from Eckartsau, the hunting box on the Danube to which the imperial family had fled, drew up before the entrance of the "Schatzkammer" and a former high court functionary stepped out and handed an imperial order to the custodian, directing him to hand over the "private family treasures" to the bearer.

#### A Mysterious Leather Trunk

These treasures, consisting mostly of jewels, were taken from two of the vitrines (or show cases), were put in their leather cases after being noted down, and were then handed over to the officer together with the other jewels belonging to Karl and his wife Zita. These last were stored and kept under lock and key in another chamber and were never exhibited, as they were occasionally worn. Finally, all were packed in a large leather trunk, which was placed in the waiting motor and taken away in charge of the imperial representative. As the former Emperor left soon after with his family for Switzerland, under the escort of an English colonel, there is no doubt that this trunk formed part of his luggage.

Now the Austrian Government contends that the former Emperor not only took his own private jewels, but also the jewels belonging to the Crown with him. On the other hand, the friends of Karl say, that as the head of the imperial family, he was entitled not only to wear the jewels, but also to enjoy their possession and to make any use of them he might see fit; as, for example, to raise money on them. It is also pointed out that the former Emperor, Franz Joseph, frequently made presents to other potentates from this collection.

The crown, scepter, and orb also belong to the family jewels, but they are left in the Treasury Chamber. From another vitrine the whole of the crown, frequently made presents to other potentates from this collection.

The crown, scepter, and orb also belong to the family jewels, but they are left in the Treasury Chamber. From another vitrine the whole of the crown, frequently made presents to other potentates from this collection.

Included the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece, the Hungarian orders of St. Stephen and Leopold and of the Iron Crown, crosses of orders worn by Maria Theresa and Field Marshal Radetzky and many costly diamonds, rubies, and emeralds. The vitrine which contained the still more valuable private jewels of the former Emperor has also been emptied, including the diamond crown especially made for her, which in peace times was estimated to be worth 3,000,000 crowns.

#### Jewels of Maria Theresa

There were also magnificent diamonds from the family jewels of Maria Theresa, and amongst other articles, an emerald garniture consisting of diadem, corsage necklace, two bracelets, watch and chateleine. Another garniture of pearls comprised a string of 114 great pearls fastened with a solitaire diamond weighing 30 carats; a necklace with pendant of 121 pearls; two bracelets with 240 pearls. In addition were a diamond diadem, the celebrated Florentine diamond weighing 133½ carats, a garniture of rubies, diamond fan, a diamond corsage containing 380 stones, diamond rings, aigrettes, and two necklaces, one with 700 stones. The value of these cannot be estimated.

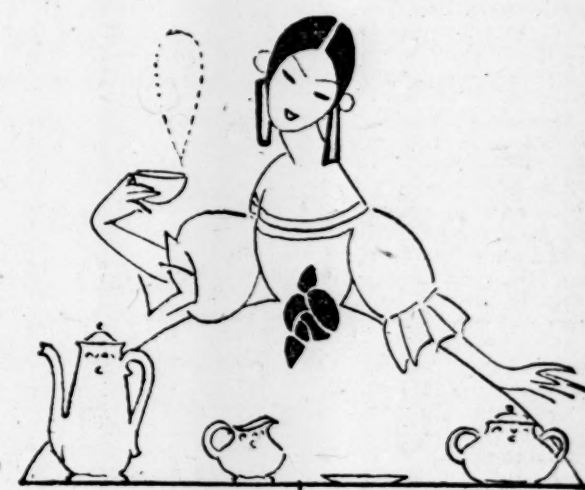
The treasury still contains numerous historical articles of incalculable value. As to the treasures which have been carried away, the whole conflict will possibly be decided by negotiations between representatives of the Austrian Republic and of the former imperial family.

## SCANDINAVIANS MEET TO DISCUSS AFFAIRS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—Acting upon the invitation of the Norwegian Government, there was held recently a meeting in Christiania between the Swedish, Danish and Norwegian Ministers of State and of Foreign Affairs. During the conference a number of questions of mutual interest were discussed, including that of joining the League of Nations. Further the question of acknowledgment of certain new state-constitutions was discussed. There appeared to be unity in regard to the attitude of the three governments in the matter. A mutual understanding was reached in regard to measures necessary for countering effects of certain measures of taxation which have been introduced in other countries to the detriment of the commerce and sea trade of the northern countries. Furthermore, it was agreed to let experts from the three countries meet in conference to consider measures necessary to counteract the depreciation of the crown, in relation to foreign currency.

*Wanamaker's*



## Over the Chocolate Cups

A housewife recently referred to her tableware as a "set of scrambled dishes."

What she meant was that her dishes were of numerous kinds—in quality, pattern and color.

Of course, they served the purpose. Paper dishes would have served equally well, so far as the mere serving went. But—

There is something that goes a bit farther than the mere utility of the dishes themselves. That is why GOOD china—artistic in shape, pattern and coloring—is made.

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## ACTIVITY IN EGYPT SHOWN BY ITALIANS

Since the Armistice, Italy, It Is  
Said, Has Sought to Increase  
That Country's Prestige at  
the Expense of Great Britain

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

CAIRO, Egypt—That the views expressed a few months ago by a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in respect to the ultra-imperialistic policy of Italy in the Near East were very correct has been borne out by the striking evidence of that activity in Egypt. How far the Egyptians gauge the real purpose of this type of diplomacy it is impossible to say, but while very probably many of the cleverer of the Nationalists detect the tendency of that policy, hoping to use it merely as temporary means toward gaining their own end, whatever that may be, it is doubtful if they realize how much Italy is using them rather than being used as a cat's-paw. However, the Egyptian is perhaps more of an intriguer than a politician.

### Italian Bank's Operations

The fact remains that soon after the outbreak of the war Italy was not slow to seize the opportunity of increasing her influence in the country through the liquidation of German businesses. The very powerful organization of the Deutsche Orient Bank, which had very considerable influence with the natives, has been largely supplanted by the Bancodi Roma, whose activities resemble remarkably those of the German bank. Further, ever since the armistice, Italy has pursued a course calculated to heighten her esteem in the eyes of the Egyptians at the expense of the other European nations, Great Britain especially.

To effect this, an Italian telegraphic agency, which came into being about a year ago, has lost no opportunity of publishing exaggerated and misleading accounts of French, Greek, or British difficulties, while its Italian news has been excessively overcolored. Extolling its liberal rule in Tripoli and posing as the only friend of the Sultan of Turkey and Islam, Italy has been making a great bid to gain the sympathy of the Egyptians. That her efforts have not been entirely in vain has been shown by the way in which Italy was acclaimed in Nationalist demonstrations, while a recent incident was made the occasion of anti-British manifestations on the part of Egyptians and Italians.

### Italians and Nationalists

On that occasion the Nationalist press indulged in publishing panegyrics on the Italian and his nation and violent attacks on the British, thus establishing, if further proof were needed, the intimate connection between that party and the Italian propagandists.

Although The Times correspondent has from time to time brought up the subject to the great displeasure of the Nationalists, but little public attention seems to have been given to the subject until quite recently, when the Egyptian Gazette stirred itself to write a powerful exposure of the present anti-entente and pro-Turk policy of Italy in Egypt. Whether the public is now prepared to look facts in the face remains to be seen, but it should be obvious to every one before long that no good can be accomplished by stirring up animosities between nations or encouraging the intrigues of the East to continue their worthless game. It will then be shown that Italy and Egypt can best progress by frank, straightforward methods, in which honest cooperation and sound competition will bear an essential part.

## NATIONS' LEAGUE AS SEEN BY J. H. THOMAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—J. H. Thomas, M. P., speaking recently at Browning Hall, Walworth, said they ought to see that there was a real League of Nations in existence. When he talked about a League of Nations he did not mean a league of kings and cabinet ministers, but a league of free peoples who realized all that war meant, and who also realized the advantages and blessings of peace, and would consecrate their lives and use their influence and power to see that war was made impossible in the future.

The international position was worse today than it ever was before. The whole of Europe was in turmoil. There was nothing but seething poverty, discontent, and misery practically through the whole of central Europe—all of which would find a reflex in Great Britain unless they realized their responsibilities and did the right thing at the right time. At home they had large masses of people who had risked so much for them and who had gone through the horrors of the trenches, who had returned to find themselves in the competitive struggle for employment. They also found that during the period when their gallant men were enduring so much, some people, by the circumstances of the war, had grown rich and had profited at the expense of other people. Merely to cry "shame" would not cure these things. Unfortunately the mistake they often made was to allow other people to do the thinking for them instead of doing it for themselves. If they did some thinking themselves they would sooner apply a remedy.

Continuing, Mr. Thomas said he believed that a revolution was not only unnecessary, but that it would be ruinous to all sections of the people. He believed in evolution. He wanted a revolution in thought and action, but not the revolution that people talked about. He wanted to see the working classes of the country ani-

mated by higher ideals and enjoying better conditions than they had ever enjoyed before. He wanted to see brought to the service of the State not only the muscle, but the intellects of the country as well. He believed Labor was a definition that no one ought to be ashamed of—that that word should only exclude those who contributed nothing to the well-being of the community, and men and women either by hand or intellect should give of their best. In the great struggle that was now taking place they must subordinate individual or sectional interests to the common good of mankind.

## HOUSING PROBLEM IN SCOTLAND OUTLINED

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland—The housing problem is receiving a great deal of attention in Scotland at present, the Housing Act passed in August of last year having opened up the way for the consideration of this important question by local authorities all over the country. Speaking of the situation in Glasgow recently, J. W. Pratt, M. P. of the Scottish Board of Health, said that one of the big tasks of the board was housing, and he had discovered that there was no part of Scotland but presented some difficult aspect of the great problem. Not only in Scotland but throughout the United Kingdom the present condition of housing was not the fault of any particular government, but of all the governments of the last 50 or 60 years.

Although not satisfied with what had already been done, Mr. Pratt questioned whether any act had been so vigorously put into operation as the last Housing Act. Up to the present something like 220 local authorities out of 311 had sent in housing schemes to the Scottish Board of Health, a wonderfully good response in such a short time; and those authorities represented 4,150,000 of the entire population of Scotland. The schemes submitted provided for the erection of 113,000 houses, and already 3000 tenders from contractors had been approved by the board. At the present rate of progress it should be possible during the present year to build 10,000 houses. Next year the figure ought to be doubled. Mr. Pratt concluded by saying that public opinion would demand that the housing enterprise should be worthily completed.

The Corporation of Glasgow has approved of the recommendations of the Special Committee on Housing and General Town Improvement that 471 additional houses be provided. The estimates for these have been approved by the Scottish Board of Health, the lowest of which amounted to £63,088 for 75 houses at Gillschill.

The chief difficulties confronting all local authorities at present are the high cost of building material and the scarcity of labor in the building trades. In some quarters the opinion is expressed that since many of the women who gave such excellent service to the country during the war are being thrown out of employment to make room for the men who have returned to civil life, an endeavor should be made to train them to take a part in the trades connected with building. If this were done a long step would have been taken toward solving the scarcity of labor problem.

## RAILWAY CONTROL IS NOT FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Presiding at the joint general meeting of the South Eastern & London and Chatham & Dover Railway companies, H. Cosmo Bonor said that public opinion today was not in favor of the nationalization of railways, and he believed the government would have to make some arrangement by which possibly a certain amount of control would be continued but which would also be conservative of the interests of shareholders. The Railway Association, which represented all the railways of the United Kingdom, had appointed a committee which was in close touch with the Ministry of Transport.

Before legislation was introduced it had been agreed that the government would consult with the railway companies through the committee formed. In other words, the railways of the United Kingdom would be represented in framing any bill dealing with the future of railways which might be introduced into Parliament. The public, Mr. Bonor continued, was not satisfied with the conduct of railways and complained with justification of overcrowding. But the only remedies meant additional capital, and no board of directors would agree to a large increase of capital under existing conditions.

At the present time, he stated, short distance third-class fares were unremunerative, and trains which were run under the Cheap Trains Act for workmen were run at a considerable loss. The public did not consider a railway company as a commercial undertaking, and the position of the ordinary railway shareholder at present was very unsatisfactory. The government had on its own responsibility and without consulting the directors increased the payment of every employee on the railway.

The result of this action was that, while wages and salaries had risen 100 per cent or more, the ordinary railway shareholder received really less in money than he did in pre-war times. Practically one-third of his moderate dividend was deducted at the source and paid into the Exchequer, and he suffered equally with every one from the increased cost of living. Alluding to the railway strikes, Mr. Bonor declared that it was an instance of the great danger of state control, and that if the railway companies, as individual companies, had been able to negotiate with their employees a general strike would not have taken place.

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# ARGUMENTS ON MOTION TO INTERVENE IN EQUITY CASE

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Arguments on the motion of Emilie B. Hulín to intervene in the equity case of Eustace et al. v. Dickey et al. were heard and concluded before Judge De Courcy yesterday.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS  
SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT  
Suffolk, ss. In Equity  
EUSTACE ET AL. V. DICKEY ET AL.  
BEFORE MR. JUSTICE DECOURCY  
March 23, 1920.  
HEARING ON MOTION TO INTERVENE.

Appearances:  
Charles F. Choate, Jr., Esq.,  
Dawson, Merrill & Dawson, of New York City.  
Sherman L. Whipple, Esq.,  
Lothrop Withington Esq.,  
William G. Thompson, Esq.,  
General Frank E. Streeter, Esq.,  
Fred S. Demond, Esq.,  
John L. Bates, Esq., of Bates, Nay, Abbott & Dane,  
Edwin L. Krautoff, Esq., of Washington, D. C.

MR. KRAUTOFF: If your Honor please, in the pending case I desire to have the record show my withdrawal as counsel for the defendant—as one of counsel for the defendant.

THE COURT: I suppose you have filed your withdrawal with the clerk?

MR. KRAUTOFF: I am not a member of the bar of this State; I am recognized by courtesy. I did not know it was customary to file a withdrawal.

THE COURT: Simply file your withdrawal with the clerk and it will be a matter of record.

MR. KRAUTOFF: In that case, I have been engaged in it now for something over a year, and the Court has extended to me as a non-resident attorney the courtesy of being recognized and there may be some things arise during the course of the arguments that I may desire to bring to your Honor's attention. May I ask the privilege of being recognized as a friend of the court in that particular?

THE COURT: I think I should hesitate about having any discussion on this particular motion except by counsel. Perhaps I better settle that question now and determine who is to appear for and against this motion.

MR. KRAUTOFF: I am not quite through, your Honor. I also am a member of the Mother Church in my own right, and the petitioner being a member of The Mother Church, I assumed it would be proper for a member of The Mother Church to be heard.

THE COURT: It is hardly customary where adequate counsel appear, for individuals to appear also, especially where the matter involves a comparatively narrow issue, as it is here.

MR. KRAUTOFF: That depends upon the circumstances, I assume. If those circumstances arise I shall renew my application when they appear.

THE COURT: Mr. Choate, do you appear on behalf of the motion?

MR. CHOATE: May I introduce Mr. Miles M. Dawson, of New York, and ask permission for him to represent the petitioners, with me.

THE COURT: Is there an oral argument to be made by more than yourself for the motion?

MR. CHOATE: I shall make a short opening, Mr. Dawson will make the principal argument.

THE COURT: On behalf of the same client?

MR. CHOATE: On behalf of the intervenors.

THE COURT: Any other counsel who appear in support of the motion? Who appears in remonstrance besides Mr. Whipple—I assume you appear on behalf of the trustees?

MR. WHIPPLE: For the trustees, Mr. Withington appears with me as counsel for the plaintiff trustees.

THE COURT: Does anybody else appear in opposition to the motion?

MR. THOMPSON: I do and General Streeter and Mr. Demond.

THE COURT: As representing who?

MR. THOMPSON: Mr. Dittmore, one of the defendants.

THE COURT: Then all three counsel are appearing for the same person?

MR. THOMPSON: I think Mr. Demond and I are the only ones who care to address your Honor on the subject.

THE COURT: I do not mean to cut out General Streeter.

MR. THOMPSON: I shouldn't want to, either, if he desired to be heard. Perhaps he recognizes that two of us are sufficient and we have agreed that that is so.

THE COURT: Two parties from Vermont. Any others?

MR. BATES: My associates and I appear for the defendants in the original suit other than Mr. Dittmore who is represented by Mr. Thompson. We probably shall not ask to be heard, it depends somewhat on the course that is pursued.

THE COURT: Let me ask a further question. How long do you desire for presenting your side of the case, Mr. Choate—you and your associate?

MR. CHOATE: We have the papers to read.

THE COURT: I think I will save you the trouble. I have read the petition for leave to intervene and also the report of the master, so that as far as that goes you may assume that the Court is familiar with them.

MR. CHOATE: Will your Honor allow us an hour?

THE COURT: I think that is a moderate length of time. The other side will be content with how much?

MR. WHIPPLE: I should think we would not take an excessive amount of time for our presentation. Has your Honor also read the bill and answer?

THE COURT: Yes, but not so recently. The others of course I have. I examined the bill with reference to the terms of the deed of trust which is the material part of this controversy—the main question before me.

MR. WHIPPLE: It seemed to me

most of the time would be taken in order to have your Honor, if your Honor had not read the papers, become familiar with a somewhat long record, but if your Honor has already done that I think that would shorten very much the time which would be taken.

THE COURT: With counsel dividing the time between them, how much time do you think would be required for the opposition to the motion?

MR. WHIPPLE: I cannot speak for Mr. Thompson, because I simply had opportunity to read his very instructive and thorough brief, and I think he better speak for himself.

THE COURT: What do you say for yourself?

MR. WHIPPLE: I say I do not think I should exceed an hour, if I am permitted to take as much.

MR. THOMPSON: It seems to me we shall need to take no more time than is necessary for a fair presentation of this matter. I should like to have as much time as Mr. Choate has.

THE COURT: It seems to me those in support of the motion ought to have as much time as the opposition. I should suggest between Mr. Whipple and yourself you could take an hour and a half so as to leave reasonable time for reply.

MR. THOMPSON: My impression is that if Mr. Choate and his associate both address your Honor they will take more than an hour.

THE COURT: Let us start in with the expectation of finishing the arguments by one o'clock. If there is any occasion for adding somewhat to that, very well. I speak of it now because I realize the temptation in a case fought as closely as this has been, to bring in matters not involved in the present motion.

MR. THOMPSON: Matters may be suggested that are not anticipated. If so, it would be unfortunate if we were so limited to time as to prevent—

THE COURT: We will start with the very strong hint that we ought to be through by one o'clock with the arguments.

MR. KRAUTOFF: In view of the statement by Governor Bates that he may not desire to be heard, I desire in my own name to file a formal opposition to the pending intervention and at the proper time to ask the Court to be heard in support of the opposition as presented.

THE COURT: You are speaking now for yourself as a member?

MR. KRAUTOFF: Yes.

THE COURT: How much time do you think you want on that?

MR. KRAUTOFF: About 15 minutes.

THE COURT: I am inclined to allow it, although it is somewhat irregular where there are counsel appearing on behalf of these members, as I assume the plaintiff appears. I should hardly want to allow each and every member to address the Court; I do not think it would help the Court to do so.

MR. WHIPPLE: May I offer a suggestion. I am not sure it has been made clear that Mr. Krautoff desires to present a contention opposite to that of this lady who appears purporting to represent all the members of the Mother Church. She invites others to come in and prosecute, and it is a question whether the members who do not want to prosecute haven't an equal right to be heard.

MR. KRAUTOFF: I am opposing the granting of the petition.

THE COURT: When I have heard counsel representing the petition if there is anything further that is to be said you may address the Court. I think perhaps Mr. Krautoff better retain that rather than to file it now.

MR. WHIPPLE: I do not know whether the question as to whether he is to appear, I do not know whether that means he is to appear on separate grounds of intervention or not. I think we better suspend filing it until it is time for his discussion to be made.

MR. CHOATE: May I please your Honor. We ask leave to file an amended petition to intervene; copies have been handed to counsel on the other side, and which differs only from the original petition—

MOTION BY EMILIE B. HULIN TO AMEND THE INTERVENING PETITION ATTACHED TO HER MOTION FOR LEAVE TO INTERVENE.

EMILIE B. HULIN FILED.

Emilie B. Hulín says that whereas at the time of filing her motion for leave to intervene the Master's Report had not been filed in this cause and therefore the petitioner in said petition asserted her apprehension that certain findings and rulings might be made, such apprehension being based upon the Master's draft report not yet filed, now since the filing of said Master's Report the petitioner moves to amend the intervening petition attached to her motion for leave to intervene by substituting therefor the annexed intervening petition.

INTERVENING PETITION OF EMILIE B. HULIN OF BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, CITY AND STATE OF NEW YORK.

The petitioner, Emilie B. Hulín, intervening in the above entitled proceedings in behalf of herself, and all other members of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Boston, known as The Mother Church, in good standing, and all members of Christian Science Churches and Associations, and all other Christian Scientists, alleges that the petitioner is a Christian Scientist and a member of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Boston, in good standing; the petitioner studied Christian Science with Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, its founder, in the year 1888 and, upon completion of such course in said year became and has since continued to be a Christian Science practitioner; in 1891 she became and has since continued to be a duly authorized teacher of Christian Science; in 1892 she became a member of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Boston, hereinafter called The Mother Church, and as a First Member thereof; she has ever since remained a good and loyal member of

such Church and is at this time in good standing as such; she has never resigned as a First Member or forfeited her rights as such First Member or been deprived of such membership; as a Christian Science practitioner and teacher she has practiced in the City of Brooklyn and the City of New York and she now resides at 73 Herkimer Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York; besides her membership as aforesaid in The Mother Church she was one of the founders and is now a member in good standing of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Brooklyn.

Your petitioner further represents to the Court and says that she and all others similarly situated for whom this intervening petition is presented to the Court, compose and constitute such The First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Boston, hereinafter called The Mother Church, and that such Church is a beneficiary under the Deed of Trust, under which the plaintiffs in this proceeding became trustees of such Trust, and is the sole beneficiary to which the net income of such Trust is by the terms of said Deed of Trust, payable.

Your petitioner further represents to the Court and says that she and all others similarly situated, for whom this intervening petition is presented, are persons engaged in promoting and extending the religion of Christian Science as taught by its Founder, Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, who made said Deed of Trust for the express purpose of more effectually promoting and extending the same and all members of The Mother Church and all loyal Christian Scientists throughout the world are, because of this purpose expressed in the Deed of Trust, in effect beneficiaries thereof, by reason of being interested in promoting and extending such religion.

Your petitioner further represents to the Court and says that she is informed and verily believes that the interests, as such beneficiaries, of herself and all who are similarly situated, for whom this intervening petition is presented, are threatened with serious and irreparable injury in that, notwithstanding that your petitioner and others who are similarly situated have not been parties in these proceedings and have not been heard by the Master of the Court, the express purpose of this trust and in the express qualifications of a trustee thereunder, would come to this secular tribunal for its determination to the utter exclusion of The Mother Church and all Church authorities, thus imposing upon this Court sole and exclusive jurisdiction of ecclesiastical doctrines, rules and policy.

Sixth, that, unless the intervening petition of your petitioner be heard and adjudicated, further and other suits and proceedings will require to be instituted in order that the rights and duties of your petitioner and of all persons similarly situated, and of the First Members, may be adjudicated and determined and the instruction thereof of the Court be obtained and needless multiplicity of suits be avoided.

Your petitioner further represents to the Court and says that members of The Mother Church and of branch Churches and associations and Christian Scientists generally throughout the world are deeply sensible of the foregoing and other perils to their interests as such members and to the cause of Christian Science, involved in such possible rulings affecting them and their interests, in the proceedings before the Court, in which, unless this intervening petition be heard and adjudicated, they will not have appeared by counsel and will not have been heard; that Christian Science Churches of the State of New York by their chosen delegates assembled at Albany in that State on February 7th, 1920 upon a call to consider the conditions resolved as follows:

"That the representatives present at this meeting elect an Executive Committee of five members of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Boston, to take such legal, equitable, or other action as they may deem necessary to protect the rights and interests of the members of The Mother Church, and such Committee be and is authorized to engage counsel or incur such other expense as they may deem necessary, and to perform such other duties as are required of it by this body."

and that other like conferences of representatives elected by Christian Science Churches and associations within each of several States have been held with similar result, and petitioners' counsel have been retained by such executive committee of the conference of New York Churches and associations to present this intervening petition on behalf of your petitioner and of all others similarly situated, to protect such interests before the Court in these proceedings.

Your petitioner further represents to the Court and says that the conditions of members of The Mother Church and of these branch Churches and associations and of Christian Scientists generally throughout the world, in the soundness, reliability and fidelity to principles of Christian Science as taught by its Founder, the maker of the Deed of Trust, nor such as could be put forth or advocated or attempted to be put forth by a loyal, faithful and consistent believer and advocate of the principles of Christian Science as taught by its Founder and that in case the Court shall rule this power of removal is lost, substantial and valuable powers and rights of the petitioner and others similarly situated may be prejudiced or lost, to the irreparable injury of your petitioner and all members of such Church.

Fourth, that although there are now surviving and in good standing, as your petitioner is informed and believes, First Members of The Mother Church to the number of more than fifty and the By-Law of such Church providing for maintaining such First Members as the only voting members, also provided that such By-Law could be repealed or amended only by the

unanimous vote of the First Members and there has been no such amendment or repeal, the Master has ruled that the action in 1901, devolving power to conduct all business of the Church upon the Board of Directors was not effective to vest such board with the powers, under the Deed of Trust, of First Members to remove a trustee, so as to empower such directors, acting alone, to remove such trustee and has also ruled that the Board of Directors, notwithstanding, had power to, and actually did in 1908 disband the First Members, as such, and deprive them of their functions and powers by repealing the By-Law, and has also ruled that such directors are not officers of The Mother Church; and by such rulings if confirmed the petitioner and all members of The Mother Church will suffer serious and irreparable injury, in that thus not only will The Mother Church be deprived of power, through its First Members, together with the directors, to remove a trustee but it will be left without any polity or form of organization and without members authorized by its By-Laws to create such or to provide for the conduct of its business.

Fifth, that in consequence of these and other rulings, if confirmed and if binding upon your petitioner and all similarly situated (and whether the same would be binding upon her and them, in case they were not parties in this proceeding, would, your petitioner is advised, require for its determination that a new proceeding be commenced before the Court,) the sole power to determine whether or not a trustee should be removed because not a loyal, faithful and consistent believer and advocate of the principles of Christian Science as taught by its Founder, the maker of the Deed of Trust, would rest with the Court to the exclusion of the First Members and the directors in whom the Deed of Trust vested power to remove for these or any other reasons which to them may seem expedient, so that such wholly ecclesiastical questions, necessarily involved in the express purpose of this trust and in the express qualifications of a trustee thereunder, would come to this secular tribunal for its determination to the utter exclusion of The Mother Church and all Church authorities, thus imposing upon this Court sole and exclusive jurisdiction of ecclesiastical doctrines, rules and policy.

Sixth, that, unless the intervening petition of your petitioner be heard and adjudicated, further and other suits and proceedings will require to be instituted in order that the rights and duties of your petitioner and of all persons similarly situated, and of the First Members, may be adjudicated and determined and the instruction thereof of the Court be obtained and needless multiplicity of suits be avoided.

Your petitioner further represents to the Court and says that members of The Mother Church and of branch Churches and associations and Christian Scientists generally throughout the world are deeply sensible of the foregoing and other perils to their interests as such members and to the cause of Christian Science, involved in such possible rulings affecting them and their interests, in the proceedings before the Court, in which, unless this intervening petition be heard and adjudicated, they will not have appeared by counsel and will not have been heard; that Christian Science Churches of the State of New York by their chosen delegates assembled at Albany in that State on February 7th, 1920 upon a call to consider the conditions resolved as follows:

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and that other like conferences of representatives elected by Christian Science Churches and associations within each of several States have been held with similar result, and petitioners' counsel have been retained by such executive committee of the conference of New York Churches and associations to present this intervening petition on behalf of your petitioner and of all others similarly situated, to protect such interests before the Court in these proceedings.

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Fourth, that although there are now surviving and in good standing, as your petitioner is informed and believes, First Members of The Mother Church to the number of more than fifty and the By-Law of such Church providing for maintaining such First Members as the only voting members, also provided that such By-Law could be repealed or amended only by the

unanimous vote of the First Members and there has been no such amendment or repeal, the Master has ruled that the action in 1901, devolving power to conduct all business of the Church upon the Board of Directors was not effective to vest such board with the powers, under the Deed of Trust, of First Members to remove a trustee, so as to empower such directors, acting alone, to remove such trustee and has also ruled that the Board of Directors, notwithstanding, had power to, and actually did in 1908 disband the First Members, as such, and deprive them of their functions and powers by repealing the By-Law, and has also ruled that such directors are not officers of The Mother Church; and by such rulings if confirmed the petitioner and all members of The Mother Church will suffer serious and irreparable injury, in that thus not only will The Mother Church be deprived of power, through its First Members, together with the directors, to remove a trustee but it will be left without any polity or form of organization and without members authorized by its By-Laws to create such or to provide for the conduct of its business.

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Your petitioner further represents to the Court and says that the conditions of members of The Mother Church and of these branch Churches and associations and of Christian Scientists generally throughout the world, in the soundness, reliability and fidelity to principles of Christian Science as taught by its Founder, the maker of the Deed of Trust, nor such as could be put forth or advocated or attempted to be put forth by a loyal, faithful and consistent believer and advocate of the principles of Christian Science as taught by its Founder and that in case the Court shall rule this power of removal is lost, substantial and valuable powers and rights of the petitioner and others similarly situated may be prejudiced or lost, to the irreparable injury of your petitioner and all members of such Church.

Fourth, that although there are now surviving and in good standing, as your petitioner is informed and believes, First Members of The Mother Church to the number of more than fifty and the By-Law of such Church providing for maintaining such First Members as the only voting members, also provided that such By-Law could be repealed or amended only by the

unanimous vote of the First Members and there has been no such amendment or repeal, the Master has ruled that the action in 1901, devolving power to conduct all business of the Church upon the Board of Directors was not effective to vest such board with the powers, under the Deed of Trust, of First Members to remove a trustee, so as to empower such directors, acting alone, to remove such trustee and has also ruled that the Board of Directors, notwithstanding, had power to, and actually did in 1908 disband the First Members, as such, and deprive them of their functions and powers by repealing the By-Law, and has also ruled that such directors are not officers of The Mother Church; and by such rulings if confirmed the petitioner and all members of The Mother Church will suffer serious and irreparable injury, in that thus not only will The Mother Church be deprived of power, through its First Members, together with the directors, to remove a trustee but it will be left without any polity or form of organization and without members authorized by its By-Laws to create such or to provide for the conduct of its business.

Fifth, that in consequence of these and other rulings, if confirmed and if binding upon your petitioner and all similarly situated (and whether the same would be binding upon her and them, in case they were not parties in this proceeding, would, your petitioner is advised, require for its determination that a new proceeding be commenced before the Court,) the sole power to determine whether or not a trustee should be removed because not a loyal, faithful and consistent believer and advocate of the principles of Christian Science as taught by its Founder, the maker of the Deed of Trust, would rest with the Court to the exclusion of the First Members and the directors in whom the Deed of Trust vested power to remove for these or any other reasons which to them may seem expedient, so that such wholly ecclesiastical questions, necessarily involved in the express purpose of this trust and in the express qualifications of a trustee thereunder, would come to this secular tribunal for its determination to the utter exclusion of The Mother Church and all Church authorities, thus imposing upon this Court sole and exclusive jurisdiction of ecclesiastical doctrines, rules and policy.

Sixth, that, unless the intervening petition of your petitioner be heard and adjudicated, further and other suits and proceedings will require to be instituted in order that the rights and duties of your petitioner and of all persons similarly situated, and of the First Members, may be adjudicated and determined and the instruction thereof of the Court be obtained and needless multiplicity of suits be avoided.

Your petitioner further represents to the Court and says that members of The Mother Church and of branch Churches and associations and Christian Scientists generally throughout the world are deeply sensible of the foregoing and other perils to their interests as such members and to the cause of Christian Science, involved in such possible rulings affecting them and their interests, in the proceedings before the Court, in which, unless this intervening petition be heard and adjudicated, they will not have appeared by counsel and will not have been heard; that Christian Science Churches of the State of New York by their chosen delegates assembled at Albany in that State on February 7th, 1920 upon a call to consider the conditions resolved as follows:

"That the representatives present at this meeting elect an Executive Committee of five members of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Boston, to take such legal, equitable, or other action as they may deem necessary to protect the rights and interests of the members of The Mother Church, and such Committee be and is authorized to engage counsel or incur such other expense as they may deem necessary, and to perform such other duties as are required of it by this body."

and that other like conferences of representatives elected by Christian Science Churches and associations within each of several States have been held with similar result, and petitioners' counsel have been retained by such executive committee of the conference of New York Churches and associations to present this intervening petition on behalf of your petitioner and of all others similarly situated, to protect such interests before the Court in these proceedings.

Your petitioner further represents to the Court and says that the conditions of members of The Mother Church and of these branch Churches and associations and of Christian Scientists generally throughout the world, in the soundness, reliability and fidelity to principles of Christian Science as taught by its Founder, the maker of the Deed of Trust, nor such as could be put forth or advocated or attempted to be put forth by a loyal, faithful and consistent believer and advocate of the principles of Christian Science as taught by its Founder and that in case the Court shall rule this power of removal is lost, substantial and valuable powers and rights of the petitioner and others similarly situated may be prejudiced or lost, to the irreparable injury of your petitioner and all members of such Church.

Fourth, that although there are now surviving and in good standing, as your petitioner is informed and believes, First Members of The Mother Church to the number of more than fifty and the By-Law of such Church providing for maintaining such First Members as the only voting members, also provided that such By-Law could be repealed or amended only by the

unanimous vote of the First Members and there has been no such amendment or repeal, the Master has ruled that the action in 1901, devolving power to conduct all business of the Church upon the Board of Directors was not effective to vest such board with the powers, under the Deed of Trust, of First Members to remove a trustee, so as to empower such directors, acting alone, to remove such trustee and has also ruled that the Board of Directors, notwithstanding, had power to, and actually did in 1908 disband the First Members, as such, and deprive them of their functions and powers by repealing the By-Law, and has also ruled that such directors are not officers of The Mother Church; and by such rulings if confirmed the petitioner and all members of The Mother Church will suffer serious and irreparable injury, in that thus not only will The Mother Church be deprived of power, through its First Members, together with the directors, to remove a trustee but it will be left without any polity or form of organization and without members authorized by its By-Laws to create such or to provide for the conduct of its business.

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Your petitioner further represents to the Court and says that members of The Mother Church and of



charity, and that the beneficiaries of it are all those who are members of the Christian Science Church, or all those who may become such, or all those who are of that faith. The first financial consequence is this: That the very foundations of the Christian Science faith, the rules of the Church Manual, which is regarded by Christian Scientists, like the published writings of Mrs. Eddy, as divine inspiration, in large measure the Master finds to be void and of no effect, and holds that the Christian Science Board of Directors has no power or authority legally to represent the Church, except to the limited extent under which by the Trust Deed of 1892 four of them, as successors of the original trustees hold the land upon which the Church edifice is built. And the result of these rulings, if they shall be adopted by the court, is to leave the net income of the Publishing Society, together with the income of The Mother Church from other sources, and the accumulated funds of The Mother Church, subject to nobody's disposition; because under his ruling the Board of Directors has no legal standing to represent the Church, the First Members have lost their rights, and the members of the Church generally.

The COURT. Doesn't he find that, the treasurer of the Publishing Society turning this money over to the Directors, the only change is that the disposition of that fund by the Board should no longer be subject to the direction of the First Members as originally contemplated, but by reason of their own voluntary action has been transferred to the Board to use for the same purpose?

Mr. CHOATE. Your Honor asks if that is the Master's finding?

The COURT. Yes.

Mr. CHOATE. I understand so. But you see the result of that is that, the original First Members having abdicated from the authority that they had and attempted to vest that power in the Directors, and the Directors being found by the Master not to be properly qualified, and not to have the power which the First Members had—

The COURT. Well, you say "not qualified," but that means only as to the fifth member, doesn't it?

Mr. CHOATE. No, sir.

Mr. WHIPPLE. Mr. Choate, that isn't the Master's finding.

Mr. CHOATE. But there are certainly findings which show that these gentlemen who are named as defendants are not properly qualified.

The COURT. Pardon me if I interrupt you, because I want to follow your argument as you go along. I assumed that as to two of them, the original Deed providing for four trustees, the subsequent additional one was without warrant, in the Deed at least, and that therefore, if I remember rightly, who did not succeed to any of the original four trustees, was not a legal trustee; but as to the other two, first named, I suppose there is no question that they did stand as validly appointed trustees.

Mr. CHOATE. Your Honor sees that that results in those two, who are only two of the five recognized by all the members of the Church, as being the head of the Church, and they have only the powers given them by the Deed by which they were created or appointed, as the Master finds, and not the powers given them by the Manual under which it was supposed by the Church that they were acting.

Now, while those who believe in this faith have regarded the By-laws and the Manual as the foundation of their faith, and as inspired by Mrs. Eddy, it is now declared by the Master as a legal proposition that those have no force or effect as such, and no force or effect to control or direct the action or conduct of either directors or trustees, either plaintiffs or defendants, in this original suit, in modification or qualification of the language of the mere legal instruments upon which he bases it.

The situation as it is presented now is that neither The First Church, which is a voluntary religious association, is represented by anybody here to speak for it, nor are the First Members represented by anybody, nor are the members of the Church represented by anybody to speak for them. If the powers and duties and functions of the First Members are involved, as the Master finds, and they were, here we find these two parties scrambling to determine what those powers are, and the very people who possess those powers, or who have possessed them, and may resume them, are going to have that question of their rights adjudicated without being able to lift their voices in protection of them. The parties whom they supposed to represent them and protect those rights, and assert them if they were needed, are found to be without that power.

Now, in these respects, in brief, we find that the interest of these First Members, and members of the Church, and the Church, are in danger, and are unprotected. The Master's report dealt with the Church Manual technically, just as though he were passing on the votes of a municipal corporation which was authorizing an issue of bonds, instead of considering it as the foundation of a religion which grows, which must at its inception be vague and perhaps difficult to formulate, but which has been a thing of steady growth, and now is found to be a well-rounded organization with hundreds of thousands of followers and believers; and this whole edifice which has grown up is here shown in danger of being crushed down, because the very things in which all these people believe are being swept aside as though they meant nothing at all, and the whole foundation of the Church thrust back as if it stood merely on two legal documents.

Now, here is what the Master rules, which is going to affect the position of every Christian Scientist. He ruled that The Christian Science Board of Directors is not a corporation. Well, of course in Chase v. Dickey the court assumed it was, and everybody else assumed it was, all the parties to the case. The Legislature has recognized it as a corporation by granting special powers to it as a corporation. The Master ruled they were not.

He ruled that its members were not

officers similar to the deacons, church wardens, or other similar officers of churches or religious societies appointed according to the discipline and usage thereof. But he heard no evidence on the subject. He assumed as a matter of general knowledge what the duties of deacons and church wardens were, and then assumed that the duties of these directors were not similar, and therefore that they were not and could not be a corporation under Revised Laws, Chapter 37, Section 1.

Upon these points the petitioner wishes to submit evidence as to the history of the office of directors before the Trust Deed of 1892 as to the similarity of their offices to that of deacons or church wardens and as to the usage of the Church prior to 1892, because evidence was not submitted to the Master upon that point.

Second, Whether the Christian Science Board of Directors, the Master says, ever became entitled to be deemed a body corporate must depend upon the facts regarding the subsequent organization of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, that is, subsequent to the Trust Deed of 1892. This petitioner asks leave to show the facts regarding the prior organization of the Church and Mrs. Eddy's express intentions which have caused the entire membership to give allegiance to the By-laws held by the Master to have no force or validity. In other words, as I said a moment ago, we want to show that this Church had an organization and a Board of Directors, an office which these defendants now fill, but an office prior to the Deed of 1892, and that the meaning to be placed upon that Deed is descriptive only, that it was not a Deed which created that office, but gave the land which was the subject of the grant to men whose office already existed by the action of the organization.

The COURT. What do you understand then was meant by the provision in that deed as to First Members and directors? Do you contend that there is evidence that they did exist as First Members and directors before this Deed was made?

Mr. CHOATE. Yes, sir.

The COURT. —in 1892?

Mr. CHOATE. Your Honor is looking at the Deed of 1898, are you not?

The COURT. Well, I didn't mean to; perhaps I did. Yes, it was 1898.

But when the Deed of 1892 was made, and previous to the date of the organization—as the Master finds—the first organization of the First Church?

Mr. CHOATE. Yes, sir. He finds that was September 23, 1892. There is most convincing evidence that the Church existed and had an organization and directors before that date, and before September 1, 1892—most convincing evidence—and I think it would change the whole complexion of the Master's report were that evidence presented to him.

Now, the Master ruled that neither the Trust Deed nor the organization proceedings indicate that the "Directors" were to be officers of the Church. The petitioner wishes to show that the events leading up to the organization proceedings indicate conclusively that the directors and their "successors in office forever" were intended by Mrs. Eddy and the organizers to be officers of the Church.

The Master rules that The Board of Directors had no authority to adopt the Church By-law expressly including them among the Church officers. The First Members could not give such authority.

The petitioner wishes to produce evidence of the First Members regarding the passing of their powers to the Board of Directors.

The Master rules that none of the Church By-laws or amendments since 1891 are authorized by law; their authority is regarded as derived solely from the mutual consent of the Church members to be bound by them.

He rules that no By-law is valid merely because it had Mrs. Eddy's approval, the sanction of the First Members, and the acquiescence of the entire Church membership.

He rules that the terms of Mrs. Eddy's Trust Deed of 1898 (establishing the Publishing Society) cannot be affected by By-laws approved by her, sanctioned by the First Members and followed religiously by all the members except the trustees of the Publishing Society.

There are other rulings which your Honor will note in my brief; I don't want to take too much time on them. Of course there may be a question whether the Attorney-general is a proper party to represent these beneficiaries. It is agreed on all hands that this is a public charity; and that these people in whose behalf I now speak, this petitioner in whose behalf I now speak, and who asks permission to intervene for herself and all those of her class, are the beneficiaries of this trust fund, the ones primarily interested. This local quarrel between those who for the time being happen to be filling an office in an organization that may last for centuries does not interest them; but the entire wiping out of their privileges, their rights, doing away with the foundation of that thing which is as dear to them as any other's religion is to him is a thing that is of tremendous interest to them. They want to see, if they can, this structure preserved, and they want to speak in its behalf.

Your Honor may ask me the question "Why should not the Attorney-general represent them?" Perhaps he may; but immediately, now, there are these questions which are presented, which seem to us to make a person in the position of this petitioner a proper party. She is a First Member. There are others, to the number of approximately fifty, living, who have the same rights, the same powers. Whether they are in abeyance or not, whether they ever could be left in abeyance, whether they could ever be taken from their position, and turn them over, is a question which concerns them and the Church primarily. If they should have been turned them over then they should resume them. But they surely have a right to speak, not only to justify their turning them over, or, if

they were not justified in turning them over, to speak as still possessing those rights and as exercising functions which are vital to the preservation of this organization.

If this motion is decided adversely to this intervention there is no one to speak for these people, there is no one to represent their rights. This quarrel between these two Boards of officers will go on to an end, determining only whether Mr. Rowlands has a right to retain his seat as a trustee, and Mr. Dittmore a right to retain his seat as a director. That is all the results there will be. But incidentally there will be adjudicated everything from the beginning of this Church which affects every single member of it, and which may take away for all time the right of every First Member as those existed when Mrs. Eddy founded it and as she intended that they should continue.

Now, on the question whether the Attorney-general or the petitioner should have the right to represent these people we submit authorities in our brief. I have outlined the case and will ask your Honor, if you will permit me, to leave the principal argument to Mr. Dawson, my associate.

ARGUMENT OF MILES M. DAWSON, ESQ.

May it please the Court, so clear a statement has been made to your Honor by counsel that it will be possible for me, I think, to present what further needs to be presented in a much more rapid manner than I should have anticipated.

Your Honor will find upon the bill itself a statement that the defendants are there sued as they "are trustees under a Deed of Trust dated September 1, 1892, in which said Mary Baker G. Eddy was Donor, and a Deed of Trust, supplementary to and in amendment of the original deed, dated March 19, 1903, and as they are also directors of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts."

This affords the conclusion, up to the time that it became apparent that the Church was threatened with a finding in this very action, in this very proceeding, that these were not the directors of this Church, that the Church itself was before this court. Obviously with that finding made, if made, the Church itself is not before this court, except as we are bringing it before the Court by this intervention.

The purposes of the trust as named in the Trust Deed are also found by the Master on pages 24 and 25 of his report: one being "of more effectively promoting and extending the religion of Christian Science as taught by me"; the other being "of carrying on the business which has been heretofore conducted by the said Christian Science Publishing Society in promoting the interests of Christian Science"; and more specific purposes in regard to the Bible Lessons, or Lesson Sermons, which were committed to the Trustees so as to promote the best interest of the cause. And the Master says: "The above are all the purposes which the deed can be said to specify." These are Church purposes.

The beneficiaries of this deed are also named in the Deed of Trust, and found by the Master on page 25:

"So far as any particular beneficiary of the trust is indicated in the deed, it is the Church itself, above referred to in pars. 1 and 7 hereof; whose Treasurer is to take the net profits of the trustees' business for disposition by its voting members, according to the provisions already above quoted from par. 4 of the deed in par. 16 hereof. Indirectly to be benefited were all persons, wherever found, for whose advantage the promotion and extension of Christian Science was desired."

Had this Church been represented in the hearing by a Board of Directors found, to be such, clearly and unmistakably, by this Master, vested with all the powers under the laws of Massachusetts held by such a Board, and existing here, as has always heretofore been supposed, as a corporation under your laws, the Church would then have been before the Court, and the findings and rulings of the Master, if adopted by the Court, would have bound the Church.

But your Honor will find that on pages 11 and 22 of the Master's report it is held that this Board of Directors was at no time elected as officers of this Church. We will present to your Honor an affidavit showing conclusively that there is evidence that this Church was organized prior to September 1, 1892, and that the Board of Directors had been elected by the then members of this Church—evidence which was not produced before this Master.

On page 22 of the Master's report you find his ruling or finding that the functions of this Board were like those of officers of a Church such as named in the Massachusetts statutes, and therefore that it is not a corporation under those statutes. And on page 34 you will find a further finding that the Board of Directors—which he is all the way through, adopting the language used at the hearing by counsel for the plaintiffs, designating "trustee directors"—were not a Board of Directors of this Church.

Your Honor will find by examining the deed that the Master's holding, on page 25, that this Church is beneficiary and the chief beneficiary, is a correct holding; that aside from the interests of the Church in promoting the cause of Christian Science, there is a provision that all the proceeds of this trust shall be paid over to the treasurer of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, with a discretion of how those proceeds are to be arrived at, and with a strict limitation concerning the authority of the trustees appointed under the deed of 1898 in dealing with this property and the funds, and closing:

"Said treasurer shall hold the money so paid over to him subject to the order of 'The First Members' of said Church, who are authorized to order its disposition only in accordance with

the rules and by-laws contained in the Manual of said Church."

Your Honor will also find, as the Master himself has found, that there is a provision in section 10 of that deed as follows:

"The First Members together with the directors of said Church shall have the power to declare vacancies in said trusteeship for such reasons as to them may seem expedient."

Broader language in the granting of a discretion could scarcely be used.

Your Honor will also find in paragraph 13 of that deed as follows:

"Said trustees shall each receive annually one thousand dollars for their services in that capacity, payable semi-annually in payments of five hundred dollars, or such salary as the said Church may determine from time to time."

By consulting pages 12 and 20 of the Master's report it will be found that he has ruled that the "Church" means its voting members; and on pages 7 and 34 that the First Members are the only voting members.

Under these circumstances this Church can be before this Court, being deprived of its voting members, as will be shown later in my argument has been found by the Master, and being deprived of its Board of Directors, only by its membership.

The history of this Church, as set forth in part by the Master's report, and as will be further set forth in an affidavit of William Lyman Johnson—

Mr. THOMPSON. Have you a copy of that affidavit?

Mr. DAWSON.—which I now hand up to your Honor—I have one copy. I may have two.

[Papers are handed to the Court and to Mr. Thompson by Mr. Dawson.]

—may be briefly set forth as follows.

Mr. WHIPPLE. Have you another copy of it? Of course it would help those who are interested if they had copies of affidavits upon which you are relying.

Mr. DAWSON. I haven't another copy. I am sorry.

Mr. WHIPPLE. We never have seen it, of course, and have had no notice that an affidavit would be filed.

The COURT. I will follow counsel's copy.

Mr. WHIPPLE. I think it is more important that your Honor should have a copy than that counsel should.

Mr. DAWSON. Well, perhaps if your Honor will follow my statement, as soon as I have finished the statement my copy will be available. I do not know that I shall need to refer to it, and if I should I can perhaps recite the copy.

The history of the Church, your Honor, is briefly as follows, as can be shown by evidence not adduced but which can be adduced: that prior to 1889, and from 1879 to 1889, the Christian Science Church in this city had undergone many vicissitudes; that in consequence of conditions which had arisen in causing certain property to be deeded to trustees for the building of a church through an intermediary, Mr. Knapp, Mrs. Eddy in 1889 made the condition that the Board of Directors of the Church should be persons whom she named in that deed, and that the Church should turn over its management to that Board of Directors, with them having power to fill vacancies thereafter caused. In that deed she appointed certain trustees, reserving no power of removal. Upon the evidence which we can introduce it will be shown that the consequences were not favorable or satisfactory.

Mr. STREETER. Mr. Dawson, may I ask what is the date of the deed you have just this moment referred to?

Mr. DAWSON. It is 1889. As I have passed the papers out of my possession I may not be able to name the exact date, but I have a copy of the deed here. It was in December, as I recall it, 1889.

The Church did do the things asked for, and that condition was complied with—these persons becoming its directors. From that time on to 1892 the church worked under that polity.

In 1892, with Mrs. Eddy's approval and cooperation, a movement was set on foot to reorganize the Church by creating a new corporation, and persons were selected and agreed to become the charter members of that corporation.

On or about the 16th of August, 1892, these twelve persons signed the necessary papers for chartering a new Church, to be known as the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston. The following morning one of them asked that her name be erased, she being the wife of one of the trustees under the deed at that time. In consequence the papers were signed again that day, new papers of the same type and character, by twelve persons, one taking the place of this lady. On the 22d day of August a call was sent out for these twelve persons, who became the organizers of this Church, to meet in this city on the 29th at noon. They so met.

In the meantime, for two reasons, Mrs. Eddy and these twelve persons had decided not to incorporate this Church by taking out a charter. Those two reasons are as follows: First, because the attorneys employed by Mrs. Eddy had discovered section one of chapter 29 of the Statutes of Massachusetts, under which a voluntary unincorporated association could have its Church officers corresponding to wardens, etc., made a corporation, and under which, indeed, such became a corporation, for certain purposes. Mrs. Eddy accordingly expressed, in a letter which we can produce in evidence, her intention, thus being advised, to give this property to the Church, it having meanwhile been transferred back to her through the man who had transferred it to the trustees originally—first to him and then to her.

The other reason why they did not take out a charter—which we will be ready to prove to the Court, or the Master—if it is reopened for that purpose—is because the authority of the state of Massachusetts on the question of name of a new corporation re-

fused to permit the name "The First Church of Christ, Scientist" to be employed, assigning as its reasons that the existing corporation, in which this was intended to be merged by a process virtually of reorganization, the Church of Christ, Scientist, was too near it, and consequently there might be confusion between the two corporations; and also because there was a church of another denomination known as the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Consequently having been convinced that an unincorporated association could be created that would be quite as good, and that it was only necessary that the Church officers become a corporation, as they would under the law of the state, for certain purposes, they organized their Church on the 29th day of August, selecting these four of their number who had already been agreed upon as their directors; and that Board of Directors held a meeting on that day.

We also have evidence that it was entirely known to the twelve persons then meeting that this deed of trust was to be made—the deed of trust of 1892—and what it was to contain; that the instrument itself had been sent to Boston for criticism and for consideration; that it was brought before these parties at this time, and Boston counsel,—and in point of fact certain suggestions for emendation were then made; that it was taken back to Concord, and signed on the first of September.

We will be prepared to prove to your Honor, or to the Master, if the case is reopened, that the immediate result of this organization was good, and that this Church had a large growth. We do not know that it will be necessary to introduce evidence, in view of the notoriety of these facts, that the progress of this Church from that time forward has been continuous; that it has grown to be one of the large and successful institutions of this city and of the country; that under the polity then provided for it, instead of the confusion which had existed previously in it under the old polity, there has grown up a dignity of Church Service, a unity of Christian Scientists throughout the world, growing esteem on the part of the public for the Church and its membership; that great church edifices have been constructed throughout the country, gifts of those grateful members, and that when this suit was brought this denomination was in the following happy position: in possession of a church polity entirely satisfactory to its membership throughout the world, as set forth in its Manual, being the last human document to which its founder and revered leader had given her attention; with a board of directors supreme, as intended by their leader; with no one person assuming to be the head of this denomination, with individuals subordinate; with a board of trustees sagely managing their publications; with editors elected from the very beginning of the church under its new organization by the board of directors; it seems to us that not sufficient attention has been given to the matter of the practical interpretation of this Deed by all parties when that thing took place, from the beginning, with publications supervised by the directors, from the beginning, and with accounting regularly to the directors; also with power to remove a trustee vested by the by-laws in the directors, under an amendment of late date, and by the Deed of Trust in this church through its First Members, together with the directors; and in no case, as your Honor will readily see, therefore, in the church, thus assuring against what is known in Christian Science as the adulteration of its literature—an expression which had its origin with Mrs. Eddy, who during her lifetime saw the cause which she had attempted to build up seriously injured by that very thing; in addition, your Honor, as the fifth item of its very happy condition, with the literature of the church not only universally esteemed by its own members, but having conquered, and still further conquering from day to day, the esteem of the entire reading public.

Now, under those conditions, your Honor, this suit was brought. As has already been stated by counsel, it seemed an entirely innocent contest, so far as the membership of the church at large was concerned, and so far as the First Members, who were the earliest members of this church, were concerned, between their board of directors and their board of trustees appointed by these two deeds, and their board of directors assisting also by their election, as to the personality of one man, as to whether the narrow question having been presented, as the members of the church were advised, on advice of counsel, as to whether the terms of the Deed of Trust, giving power to remove to the First Members together with the directors, of said church, had or had not been varied by subsequent acts of the donor of the trust, and subsequent acquiescence by all the beneficiaries of the trust, into a power vested in the board of directors alone, as stated in the by-laws, and second, as to whether, if the power did rest with the board of directors, it had been properly exercised under the Deed of Trust and the act therefore was effectual; and third, as to a construction of the Deed of Trust regarding what degree of supervision, if any, over the conduct of the trustees was retained, or transferred, if "retained" is not the proper word, to the church and its authority.

Now, those are all the questions which appear here to be before this court.

In addition, they considered that the church, composed of its members, was itself before the court under the pleadings, represented by its board of directors.

Now, I find in an affidavit that has just been presented on behalf of the plaintiffs a good many statements about how they think this intervention came about. I had no advice that such an affidavit was coming, but, in addition to the statements contained in the intervention papers themselves, it seemed to me in New York that the affidavits of one or more

members of the committee appointed by the conference of New York churches as to how this litigation came about ought to be presented to this court, and consequently such affidavits, sworn to by the chairman of that committee and by the treasurer of that committee, are here presented. I have two copies of Mr. Jackson's affidavit which I can provide; I have but one copy of Mr. Lewis's; and I may have to reclaim one of each of those copies in order to refer to it—I am now retaining a copy at all myself.

Mr. THOMPSON. Are you basing any argument on the contents of these affidavits? If so, I would suggest that it is customary to furnish counsel with the evidence intended to be relied upon before the hearing begins.

Mr. DAWSON. The Boston counsel, who are accustomed to the practices of the court here, will have to respond to that suggestion. I have no knowledge of the custom, and I am introducing the affidavits in the course of my argument, supposing that that is an entirely proper course. To the affidavit which was presented to us, and to which these may be, although they were not so devised or intended originally, in effect answers, may be inserted, with the permission of the court, after we convene today, and, so far as I know, no copy has been served upon counsel. In the affidavit on behalf of the plaintiffs certain accusations are made against the chairman of this committee, concerning his alleged relationship in connection with the board of directors. It so happens that in his affidavit that we have presented here is a direct statement that he has not been in communication with the board of directors, directly or indirectly, since September 6th of last year, when he was called before them by reason of his being about to be discharged from the army, where he was a chaplain. He was called before them at that time, as I understand it, for the purpose of making a statement to them concerning his activities as chaplain in the army.

The COURT. You are now referring to which affidavit, Mr. Dawson?

Mr. DAWSON. I am referring now to the affidavit of Mr. Jackson, the chairman of the committee.

The facts concerning the New York situation may be briefly stated as follows: In common with all the Christian Science churches of the world, they were much disturbed over the litigation here, which was being followed by a very large proportion indeed of Christian Scientists day after day, by reason of the proceedings being published in full in The Christian Science Monitor; they were undoubtedly very much disturbed at the attitude taken by the plaintiffs that their directors were not their directors, but were merely trustees-directors. They were exceedingly disturbed everywhere at the contention of the plaintiffs that the by-laws were not valid and effectual, the by-laws constituting the Manual.

The COURT. That is to say, not effective to modify the construction of the deed.

Mr. DAWSON. And also were not effective at all after 1901 as by-laws under the laws of this state, so directly held by the Master, as it turned out. They were naturally exceedingly disturbed at these conditions. They were naturally exceedingly disturbed to find in the course of the proceedings the contention coming forward that not only was the board of directors unable to remove, but that if the board of directors were held to be unable to remove, it must also be held that the First Members were entirely out of existence, and that they could not remove, together with the board as named in the deed. But, no doubt in the confidence that the Master would not so hold in regard to those questions in general, whatever he might hold concerning whether the terms of the deed could be modified or not, and believing that they were represented in court by persons with entire authority to represent them, they took no measures for their protection. Your Honor will remember, I am sure, that shortly after the draft report was handed down—or I think "handed down" is not the right expression—but had come to counsel for criticism, by some means, not only unknown to those churches and to their counsel, some report of its contents, or possible contents—possibly only guessed at—appeared in the public press. Immediately especially in view of the contentions brought forward during the proceedings, those churches took fright. Even then it was several weeks before any action was taken, but not only in New York but throughout the country there were conferences among persons who were interested in these churches and connected with them, of an informal character. By order, as it is shown in Mr. Jackson's affidavit, in Mr. Lewis's affidavit also of the board of trustees of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, of New York, the largest and I think the oldest church there, a mass meeting was called of the members of all the Christian Science churches of Greater New York. This mass meeting was held, resulting in discussion extending over several hours, attended by an extremely large number of people, and, as a result of it, a resolution was adopted calling upon all the churches—the resolution is set forth in Mr. Jackson's affidavit in full—calling upon all the churches of the state of New York to appoint delegates to a conference to be held at Albany on February 10th for the purpose of considering what should be done in this matter, if anything. After the delegates to this conference, or at least many of them, had been elected, as amplified in the affidavit of Mr. Lewis, he came to me to ask me if I would accept a retainer as counsel. At that time, your Honor, I may state for the information of the court, I had not read the bill—I had read the bill of 1898—I had not read the bill, or either of the answers; I had not read any part of the evidence, or paid any further attention to it than one reading the general press would do. I told him that if requested to do

so by a committee of the churches, and proper terms were agreed upon, and especially if the committee thought, when appointed, that they would be willing to be guided by the counsel of the attorneys whom they selected, I should be glad to accept such retainer. He then suggested that I ought, if possible, as he was confident that the offer would be made to me, to acquaint myself in advance, even if only a few days in advance, with what had already been done. I may say to your Honor that that interview took place in Boston, where I was on business for another client having nothing whatever to do with this matter. Mr. Lewis, having found out at my office in New York that I had come here, followed me to Boston. I know personally three of the counsel—I did know then personally three of the counsel engaged in this litigation—Judge Hughes and Mr. Whipple, with both of whom I have at different times been somewhat associated in public matters, and Judge Smith. I had met Governor Bates once when he was Governor. I did not know then, and I do not know now, even by sight, any member of this board of directors, or any member of this board of trustees. I went to Judge Smith and told him that I had been approached about being retained, and might be retained in a few days, and asked him if he saw any objection to providing me with the evidence and the bill, and, if he had an extra copy of the draft report, whether I might have a copy, in order that I might know, if possible, whether there was any reason why these churches should intervene; and I was so provided with them. Mr. Lewis went from here—he does not so state in his affidavit, but I state it for him—directly to Albany, the interview having taken place first in this city on the 8th of February—he went direct to Albany, and attended the conference there. A committee was there appointed with himself as treasurer and Mr. Jackson as chairman. The committee did call upon me, did retain me, and only after they had retained me and I had completed the examination of the bill and the answer and also the draft report, was I able to advise them.

My advice was, under the conditions which have already been set forth before your Honor, and the further conditions which will be set forth, that I could not see how the Supreme Court of Massachusetts would be willing to conclude the First Members of the Church and its membership at large, without having them before the court and that in my judgment it was its duty.

At that conversation, which you will find in the affidavits of both gentlemen, the question as to in whose name this intervention should be brought was brought up. Three or four names of persons who were First Members of this Church were there discussed, and the suggestion was made to me that a selection be made from any one of the three or four persons, none of whom had then been consulted. From the statement made by members of this committee concerning these persons, I personally selected Mrs. Hulfin, whom I did not know, and after conferring with her she became the intervener of record in these proceedings.

Now there is an implication in the latter part of the affidavit filed by counsel for the plaintiffs, and made by Mr. Ogden, which I think it absolutely essential that I should refer to at this time. That is the implication that this intervention is brought by counsel, and by the intervener, as a second method, virtually, of presenting the case of the principal defendants in this action, thus attempting to give them double representation here. Such implication, your Honor, could have but one significance, I cannot believe that Mr. Whipple, if he drew this document, intended it should have that, but I cannot pass it by without referring to it.

It is in effect that the counsel now before you are here, not to represent their clients, but to represent somebody else; that they are here, in other words, not to consider their sole duty the interests of their clients, but the interests of some individuals who now occupy an office held by this Master to be trustee-director, and really held by him not to be an office at all, and who are supposed by this Church to occupy an office as a board of directors of this Church.

Against that implication I can only say, first of all, that no more serious charge, if it were a charge, could possibly be brought against counsel. That counsel are pitifully even, in trying to serve their clients, is a very serious charge; but that counsel accept retainers, and come into court for the purpose of betraying their clients and really representing somebody else, goes to the very foundation of the principles of ethics of our profession. As regards the Boston counsel, whom, after strenuous efforts to do so, I succeeded in obtaining to represent my clients here, having been given full authority by those clients to make that employment, I leave your Honor to judge. You are too familiar with their reputation to have any doubt on that matter. As regards myself I assume your Honor is not familiar, and I only ask you, at least, not to believe a statement of that sort, as a mere implication.

Now, what position did I find these people in when I came to examine this draft report, in case it was made the report of this Master and later adopted by this court? First, their Manual was completely overthrown; none of the By-Laws since January 10, 1901, all of which had the approval of the revered Leader of their Church, as well as having been adopted in a manner that they supposed to be entirely valid—none of those By-laws good, under your statute, as held on page 16; and the Trust Deed not in harmony since that date, as held on page 34.

Second, instead of having a Board of Directors supreme in management, and under which the great success of this Church has been achieved, no Board of Directors; such Board not



its officers, and such Board not a corporation, under the laws of the State of Massachusetts.

Third, the Trustees solely in control of the publications, held not subject to supervision, on page 29; held that there was no such intent that they should be subject to supervision in the Deed, on page 33; and, definitely held not to be under the rule of the Church, on page 34.

Fourth, the power to remove wholly lost. I hope your Honor will bear with me just a moment to refer to that power of removal "for reasons that to them may seem expedient;" and I will ask merely that your Honor think a moment whether you would have the power of supervision over some person if you had a right to discharge him.

The COURT. I assume that that question so far as it is a conclusion of law is open to the parties on the exceptions to the report.

Mr. DAWSON. Yes; quite so, your Honor. But it has been held that this power was not in the directors, on page 36; and that its exercise by the First Members together with the directors was now impossible, on page 34.

Last, it had been held that the First Members only were voting members, on pages 7 and 34; and that so far as that could be accomplished by such means—that is the language, or some language similar to it—that they were finally dismissed, on page 17; and that that was acquiesced in by all the members, also on page 17; and that therefore they are rendered incapable of performing their duties under this Deed, and of course all the more incapable of performing their duties under the By-laws.

Now, to this plight of a church without a polity they had been reduced, in case the Master's report was adhered to by him, filed here, and adopted by this court, by a bill which was merely brought to declare the removal of Mr. Rowlands void, and which only alleged that the Board alone could not remove him; and, also, that the action, in case they could remove, was not in good faith, and then only asked to have this Deed construed as to whether or not the trustees were subject to the Board.

The COURT. The finding does not go quite so far as to say that the removal was not in good faith, does it?

Mr. DAWSON. I rather thought that was true myself, your Honor, but I could not be certain.

The COURT. I think all the Master undertakes to say is that the reasons set forth, and the evidence in support of those reasons, did not constitute a justification for the removal; that except so far as that was the fact he did not find any lack of good faith on the part of the directors.

Mr. DAWSON. I so construed it, and I had not stated that he found so; I merely said that the bill was on that basis. It first asked the court to find that the Board of Directors could not alone remove, and second, that in case they could the court should find that they had not acted in good faith, and consequently Mr. Rowlands was not removed.

Your Honor, this brings me to a consideration of certain matters which I think are exceedingly important to bear in mind, and which I will run over very briefly. In view of the affidavits presented implying that the purpose in bringing this intervention is not a proper one—

The COURT. I don't think you need to spend much time on that question, to which you have already addressed yourself. I assume of course all counsel represent the clients for whom they appear.

Mr. DAWSON. I think, however, your Honor might perhaps be willing to bear with me while I present a few of the purposes of this intervention on behalf of my client. First of all, this intervention is impersonal. If the quarrel had been kept entirely within the bounds of a difference between the persons who are now members of the Board of Directors and one or more persons who are now trustees, we should not have been here; and we are not here primarily now, unless it be rendered necessary by the course of the litigation and the decisions of the court as to which party, to take any part in a personal controversy. If it were held that the Board of Directors are our Board of Directors, outside of desiring to be admitted for the purpose of furnishing evidence which the court ought to wish to have, and to which I have referred, we should be entirely content to give the benefit of our services as amicus curiae, instead of representing another interest.

We are for the Board of Directors, but as an institution, with powers that they were given in the By-laws, believing that these By-laws are valid to interpret a change of trust; but we are not for or against the men who now compose that Board. We are for a board of members with broad powers, with the power to vote by a majority, a Board that is a corporation, a Board that has power to purge the Church, and the Board itself, of unworthy persons; a Board which has power to elect editors, to control the advertising, which has power to remove the trustees for reasons that seem to them expedient; which has power to disburse the funds and to fix the salaries and enact By-laws. We are for that institution because the By-laws, the Manual of this Church, so provide.

But if the court hold that the Trust Deed is not changed by those By-laws, and that the removal of a trustee must be made by the First Members together with these directors, and that salaries must be fixed by these Members, (because this Master has held that "Church" as used in that Deed means the voting members, and that the voting members are the First Members, and them only,) and that the income must be disbursed by their orders, and that By-laws must be enacted by them—then we are for the First Members, for their power to remove, not being transferred, is not lost, but remains theirs; that they may fix salaries and may ratify what has been done by this Board of Directors

in the past in fixing them; that they may disburse the income and may ratify what has been done by this Board of Directors in the past in disbursing that income; that they may pass By-laws and validate the By-laws which already have been adopted; and if the court holds that the power to remove has been entirely lost, then, in that case only, are these members desirous of coming before this court for anything that has to do with individuals. In that case only, if it is held by this court that the power to remove has been entirely lost, as it was provided under that Deed of Trust, then, because this court is the only place to which these members can go to have the matter tried out as to whether these trustees are worthy to occupy their positions, then this intervention becomes one as regards individuals.

The COURT. May I ask right there, is there anything in the determination of this controversy to preclude the parties from bringing separate proceedings for just that purpose of removal?

Mr. DAWSON. We assume there is not; and I think Mr. Choate in his argument stated to the court that we assume there is not. The reason why we think it ought to be brought in this proceeding is because this proceeding is here, because there isn't any good reason why, as far as we can see, the whole thing could not be dealt with, as long as it must be dealt with by this court, in the one proceeding. We quite appreciate that, if an action of that kind is brought, or if the intervention is granted, and we reach the point where that particular thing must be done, the attorney-general becomes perhaps a necessary party—up to that point possibly only a party who may at any time take part.

Now, we call the attention of your Honor to things which are well known, and which we have not presented in affidavit, though we could have done so, concerning the very alarming, dangerous and difficult conditions now confronting this Church, that call, if possible, for this whole thing being dealt with here and in this proceeding. The wholesale cancellations by Christian Scientists throughout the country and throughout the world of their subscriptions; the general loss of confidence in the publications which are being published by the trustees; the general loss of confidence in the trustees and in the publications brought out by them; the wholesale resignations of the staff, which have become known—that they are held by the Master not to be subject to the supervision of this Church in any way, or to its removal; the wide-spread suspicions of the unsoundness of these publications; the feeling that the condition is irremediable as it stands so long as these men continue; and we are prepared to present evidence on that point, on all these points, as covered by our intervention, if that becomes necessary.

Now, we do not feel that that would become necessary, I think it is frank to say to your Honor, as we are now advised, if this Church should, instead, hold that this Church has its Board of Directors and its polity, and that the right to remove as provided in the Deed or in the By-laws, either one, is good and still stands; because then we would feel that we could do our own housecleaning, if housecleaning needed to be done.

The COURT. I assume again that that question was raised by exceptions to the Master's report, as to whether they could not be removed by First Members acting with the directors, was it not?

Mr. DAWSON. That I am not sure of. You must remember, your Honor, that we have not had an opportunity to except to this report, and the Board of Directors has been so clear that it had the power and the duty under the Manual that I should regard it as by no means certain that that exception has been taken—although I suppose it has. But if this means of cleaning our own household is not available, then we think that the Court ought—as it is the same Court to whom the proceeding must come—to proceed without delay to the further consideration of this further question, as to the worthiness of these men to occupy their position—being the only tribunal in that case to which we can go for the consideration of those questions.

We are sorry to have to come to the tribunal unless there is a contest in the process of housecleaning under the power which we suppose we have, because we quite appreciate the embarrassment to the Court to be compelled to consider all sort of questions of heresy and orthodoxy and the various things that make up a religion. But if that is the only tribunal, we are on behalf of this disturbed membership throughout the world wish to come before it and to produce the evidence.

The COURT. I assume that the result of the granting of this motion would be, of course, to reopen the entire case before the Master.

Mr. DAWSON. We so assume. I should add one thing, I think, before taking my seat, concerning the personal part of it. Our intervention is only in the case of *Eustace v. Dickey*, et al; we have not intervened in the Dittmore proceeding. This is in part because the Master has held that the determination of the issue in the Dittmore proceeding is a necessary part of his determination in *Eustace v. Dickey*. In that also the members of this Church do not wish at this time to take a position in regard to persons, as represented by counsel here.

We are intensely interested in, and shall wish to be heard upon, the proposition that this Board of Directors has no power to remove a director, which has been held by the Master. We shall wish to be heard upon the proposition that this Board of Directors does not exist, and that there are merely "trustee directors" who have not such power of removal, and that therefore that matter of purging the Board of Directors of an unworthy member must also always come to this Court.

Thank you, your Honor.

Mr. THOMPSON. Will your Honor take a moment's recess at this time, does your Honor think of doing it?

The COURT. Yes, if counsel desire we will take a short recess.

[Short Recess.]

The COURT. Who goes forward? Mr. WHIPPLE. If your Honor please, we have just held a conversation for a moment as to the order of precedence in presenting our views, and I have suggested that inasmuch as the petitioner here, as I understand it, seeks to come in as a defendant, and not as a party plaintiff, those who are defendants should first be heard as to their position, and that as representing the plaintiffs we should have the right to close. I therefore suggest that it is agreeable that if Governor Bates desires to say anything on the subject, certainly if he speaks in advocacy of the motion, he, as representing the principal defendants, should address your Honor before we are required to do so, and that—

The COURT. Well, I assumed there was nobody to speak on behalf of the plaintiffs here. If there is, now is the time to hear them, of course.

Mr. WHIPPLE. Yes, sir; I supposed that that was so; and then that the other defendant, to whose party, if I may so say, the petitioner seeks to join herself, should be heard next. And I understand that that is agreeable to the parties. I take it that the grounds upon which Mr. Dittmore's counsel would oppose would be, perhaps, much more limited than the grounds which the plaintiffs would present; if those were first presented we should not need to repeat them, so far as they affect our case. If that is agreeable to the Court.

The COURT. Does Governor Bates desire to be heard in support of the motion?

Mr. BATES. Not in support of the motion, your Honor. My clients desire to take a neutral position in this matter. They recognize that this is something within the discretion of the Court to grant or not as it sees fit. There have been one or two statements made with which we do not agree, and there are likely to be more. We do not intend to take any action, either for or against, but we may make some statement that will tend to set out correctly the facts before your Honor, if the occasion requires it. I should prefer to do that after I have heard what may be said by the opposition. Inasmuch as we take a neutral attitude we merely wish to preserve our rights.

The COURT. Then you do not appear either for or against the petition?

Mr. BATES. We do not.

The COURT. And I do not suppose you care to be heard unless something arises in the course of the proceedings to which you would be called upon to address yourself.

Mr. BATES. No. There is one thing that has arisen already that we wish to state to your Honor, and there may be others. That will not take me a minute, and I do not wish to address your Honor two or three times in regard to what has been stated about this newly discovered evidence.

The COURT. Mr. Krauthoff, do you desire to appear, or to add anything to what has been said on behalf of the petitioner here?

Mr. KRAUTHOFF. I am opposing the petition of intervention.

The COURT. Then I will hear you. I think that if you come in as an individual, now is the time to be heard, rather than later, after those who have been counsel on that side have been heard.

Mr. KRAUTHOFF. If your Honor please, I oppose the petition for intervention in my capacity as a member of the Mother Church, and I do so because I regard the filing of the petition of intervention as a violation of the Manual of The Mother Church, which vests in the board of directors of that church the duty of transacting the business of that church, and which carries with it the duty of conducting the litigation of the church; and, as a member of The Mother Church I am asking that this court enforce that provision of the Church Manual, but I am constrained to speak more than I was when I first spoke to you by reason of the manifold inaccuracies that have characterized the statements of the counsel that have preceded me. It is not strange in a case of so much importance, and involving so much delay, that counsel lately engaged in it should have failed to comprehend the true import of the case. Nobody has said that the Manual of The Mother Church is not valid; nobody has said that the by-laws of The Mother Church are not valid; nobody has said that the Mother Church does not have a board of directors; nothing of the kind has been ruled by anybody, or is claimed by anybody, and the government of The Mother Church stands unimpaired.

The only question that arises is the relation of The Mother Church, organized by Mrs. Eddy in 1892, to a deed of trust made by Mrs. Eddy in 1898. Now, as to the organization of The Mother Church, Mrs. Eddy, in the preface to the Church Manual which is in evidence in this case—and the intervenor coming into this case takes it as he finds it—states in her own words that on September 23, 1892, twelve of her students met—that is in the preface to the Manual—and organized The Mother Church. She therefore fixes the date herself as September 23, 1892, 23 days after she made a deed. It is intimated here that Mr. Johnson has discovered something in the diary of his father which changes the language and the import of that which Mrs. Eddy stated; and if that be true, it is open to the defendants in this case, the directors, to make that the basis of a motion to recommit to the Master for the purpose of introducing new evidence. But, as a member of The Mother Church, there comes to me an interesting revelation as to Mrs. Eddy's purpose in making a deed on the 1st of September and organizing a church on the 23rd of September, and that is, that the directors of that church should owe their origin to a deed, that they are directors of a

church because they are directors in a deed; and, that being true, she made the deed first. Now, if that is going to be altered by somebody, if her intention is going to be changed, if that is going to be presented to the court as a legal theory, I want it presented by the Christian Science Board of Directors themselves, and not by an individual member of the Mother Church. The Master ruled that the four individuals named in the Deed of September 23, 1892 became directors of the church by reason of the conduct and acquiescence of the parties. Nobody has filed any exceptions to that finding; nobody has objected to it; everybody has acquiesced in it; they have been accepted by everybody as such.

In 1898 Mrs. Eddy executed a deed known as the Christian Science Publishing Society Deed. She wrote in it a clause reading:

"The First Members together with the directors of said Church shall have the power to declare vacancies in said trusteeship for such reasons as to them may seem expedient."

All the storm center of this case is in that one sentence, those words which have just now been read, to start with the First Members; and what has become of them? When this church was first organized, in 1892, eleven people were present at the meeting. They passed a resolution that they, together with one not present, should be the First Members of the church. As the First Members of the church they became the governing body of the church as to many of its functions. They were limited in number. Mrs. Eddy never thought it wise that a church having a membership around the world should be governed by the multitude and so she kept the government of the church within a limited circle. Those First Members existed as such until 1901, when, at the request of Mary Baker Eddy they said by a by-law which has been upheld as valid because of the acquiescence of the membership of the church in it, that the power to transact the business of The Mother Church—or rather it reads this way:

"The business of The Mother Church heretofore transacted by its First Members shall be transacted by its Christian Science Board of Directors."

That was in 1901, and from 1901 until this petition was filed, nobody has ever said, and said, "As a First Member of The Mother Church I claim to have something to say about its affairs." I am not a First Member; I am just a member; and when Mr. Choate says that there is no divergence of interest between the claims of a First Member and the claims of a member, he does not state the situation accurately. As to that, we are adversaries. [To Mr. Choate:] You are not a First Member, and I have a right to make that point as one who claims to be a member.

Now in 1903, again, at Mrs. Eddy's request, the name of "First Members" was changed to "Executive Members," and in 1908, at Mrs. Eddy's request, a by-law was passed, concerning which she said, "I have thought it best not to have any First Members." That by-law was passed at her request.

Now, if your Honor please, in the light of that, having regard to the standing of Mary Baker Eddy with relation to this religion, nobody can come into a court of justice and say that he is a First Member, and at the same time claim to be loyal to Mary Baker Eddy.

So that by the by-law passed in 1908 the office of First Member, together with its relationship to this church, was abolished. When Mr. Dawson says, "We stand for the Manual as it is," he states himself out of court as a First Member, because in the Manual it states that there is no such thing as a First Member. Being resurrected for one purpose, they may be resurrected for innumerable purposes; and instead of Mrs. Eddy's intention being effected, the business of the church being carried on by a board of directors, we have a body of First Members who spring up and assume to themselves the same importance as the trustees did when they were told by the lawyer that the Deed of Trust meant something different from what it had therefore been construed to mean.

Now, the controversy in this case, if your Honor please, between the plaintiffs and the defendants, does not relate to whether the First Members exist or not. The Master has found that they do not exist. The plaintiffs have not excepted to that finding in the report. The directors have officially excepted to nothing. The directors never excepted to that finding in the report, as, indeed, they could not, because they removed Rowlands by the action of the court, and the directors cannot resurrect the First Members without nullifying a vote that they themselves passed. Everybody has assumed, the plaintiffs and the defendants admit, that the First Members do not exist; and if the counsel believe that they do exist, it is their business to bring an independent lawsuit, and to raise that issue in their own way, and not come into a pending lawsuit and attempt to represent generally members of the church who believe that there is no such thing as a First Member.

Now, what is the controversy about this power of removal? The directors contended before the Master, and will contend before the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, that they had a power, coupled with an interest, not by virtue of an amendment of the Manual, but by virtue of a principle of law—that they had a power, coupled with an interest—the extinction of the First Members caused the power to survive in the directors—the Master ruled that because the extinction of the First Members was the result of their own act, coupled with the act of the directors, that principle did not apply; in other words, because the First Members transferred to the directors the power to transact the business of The Mother Church, and because the direc-

tors thereafter in the exercise of that power, abolished the First Members, the principle of survivorship does not apply,—very much the same as saying that if there were two donees of a power—

The COURT. Pardon me. I do not think that, you need to discuss that now.

Mr. KRAUTHOFF. I am not intending to discuss it; I am only just stating it.

Now, if your Honor please, how can an intervenor be heard on that question one way or the other? They are not a party to the suit. The decree does not bind them in any way whatever. They can not come in and allege that the power does exist in them as First Members without throwing the suit out of court. Because the plaintiffs say that they were not removed by the directors, and everybody admits that they were not, they cannot come into court and say that they have ceased to be First Members, because when they have come into court and ceased to be First Members, they have deprived themselves of the right to appear in court; so that in no event, can the issue of whether or not Mrs. Hulín is a First Member be brought into this case, because, as I said a few moments ago, it results in a judgment for the plaintiff if she is, and, if she is not, if she claims that she is not, it results in a dismissal of her petition. She cannot come into this court and say, "I stand with the directors."

I am seeking to uphold the government of this church, and at the same time raise an issue which destroys the Church Manual." This is the first attack made on the Manual by anybody claiming to be a member of The Mother Church in this case,—this intervening petition, in which Mrs. Hulín says that she is a First Member. The trustees say, "Acting under the Deed of Trust, we are not bound by the Church Manual." This is the first time in the history of the world that a member of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, has appeared in court claiming that a provision in the Manual of The Mother Church is invalid, and that he is claiming the right to assert a cause of action because of the invalidity of this Manual; and that is the reason why I stand here and oppose it.

Now, the intervenor has come into this case and seeks to intervene. An intervenor, in coming in and seeking to intervene, takes the record as he finds it; he takes the issues as he finds them; he cannot make a new lawsuit for the parties; he cannot change the case. If he wishes to bring a new lawsuit he can do it. But coming in with a petition to intervene in this case, he is met with the fact that the church was organized in 1892; that Mrs. Eddy was careful to see that the limited circle of it was kept within a limited circle. It was not a government by what she has called in her writings the domination of minds many. The First Members were limited in number from 1892 to 1901, and they conducted the business of The Mother Church; and, having conducted the business of The Mother Church from 1892 to 1901, she thought it wise, on January 10, 1901, to vest the absolute power to run every detail of the Mother Church in the hands of the directors; and if your Honor will study the Manual of The Mother Church, if you will study the form of organization of the Christian Science Church, you will find that there is the most absolute power as to the conduct of the affairs of the organization vested at any time or any place in five members. There is not a single thing that a member of the church can do that they cannot legally do, and the privilege of a member is to pay his dues and support the organization by his life and his character as a Christian Scientist, and the work that he does by the healing power of Truth and Love. That being true, the principle applies that applies to the conduct of affairs of any organization, whether it be a church or a corporation or an association. It must speak to the court through its representative body, its Christian Science Board of Directors; and that body cannot stand neutral. Why? Christian Science speaks to the world in an undivided voice. It presents one truth—not the controversy that has brought this crowd to this court room this morning—and that one truth is brought to the world through the statement of its Christian Science Board of Directors, not through the varying contentions of numerous and diverse counsel, many of whom are not members of the Christian Science Church at all. So that no evidence being here that this lady has asked the Christian Science Board of Directors to do anything, no evidence that they have refused to do anything, no evidence that what they refused to do has been done through improper motives, she is simply like a stockholder in a corporation, that cannot appeal to a court of equity, because she must first seek relief within the organization itself. That is her relation as a part of this organization.

Now, as a beneficiary of a public charity—this Deed of Trust has been held by the Master to deal with a public charity—that is agreed to by everybody—as a beneficiary of a public charity, the statutes of Massachusetts fix the responsible suitor. The Attorney General of the State is the man to proceed to enforce the charity. And why? So that the court will have before it a responsible suitor, one who has the power to speak for everybody, and not the power to speak only for himself. If your Honor please, the wisdom of Mrs. Eddy in providing that this business should be conducted by the Christian Science Board of Directors has never been more fully demonstrated than by what has happened in this particular case. Loyal Christian Scientists have concluded that they were competent to run the affairs of The Mother Church; they have retained eminent counsel; and they have come in here and stated a lot of facts about this report, not a single one of which has been presented accurately, and all of which will be printed in full and sent out to hundreds of thousands of people, with the effect that everybody will say, "Well, what has become of the work of Mary Baker Eddy?" when, after all, if your Honor please, the only question that comes before this court is this: When Mrs. Eddy made the Deed of Trust in 1898, and referred to "First Members," and those First Members were abolished in 1908, did the power survive, or did it not survive? Purely a legal proposition arising upon facts which are uncontested, which nobody can change, and which, if the power does not survive, a court of equity has ample power to remove the trustees for any reason for which the directors could remove them. That being true, if the directors remove them, can the good faith of their action be impugned? That is a question of fact, upon which nobody can change the evidence that was introduced during twenty-eight days of trial, representing months of toil, reported by the Master, and the court can find, as your Honor has stated, what his conclusions were about those reasons.

Now, if the court please, the whole thing is like a tempest in a teapot. The whole case, like all cases of this kind, turns as you might say, upon a paper. The plaintiffs brought a bill, they printed it, and circulated it throughout the world, containing a lot of allegations that have absolutely nothing to do with this lawsuit. The defendants undertook to defend all the allegations, in order that the members of the church might be properly advised. The Master undertook to mention a lot of those questions, none of which have anything to do with the case. Take this question as to whether the church is a corporation or not; the church is not a corporation except as to enforcing its legal rights. The question as to whether the board of directors is a corporation or not. It is only a body corporate for the purpose of holding title to real estate. It does not impair the validity of the church for a single moment to have the court rule that the board of directors is not a corporation. As to whether we have four directors or five cannot be settled in this case on a petition for intervention. That can only be settled on a bill to which the Attorney-general must be a party, in which this thing should be fully protected. My interest in the matter, if your Honor please, is that we should proceed decently, and in order, and if we are going to have this housecleaning of which our friend speaks that it shall be done upon pleadings which are legally sufficient to accomplish the issue that is presented to the court.

One other thing and I am through. In a suit which involved only the question of the validity of the power of removal, these intervenors have sought to interject a removal of these trustees under the powers of a court of equity. Again, I say, when it comes to deciding whether or not they should be removed under the powers of equity, that question is a question which the Christian Science Board of Directors must decide, which it must enforce by a suit brought in its own name; and every member of The Mother Church cannot run into court and say "I want him removed," or "I don't want him removed," and present the situation which we have here today, where hundreds of people have left their daily work to come here to see what is being done, when it is a thing which really should be done through its Christian Science Board of Directors. This petition I also object to as multifarious. Mrs. Hulín cannot bring a petition as a First Member, and claim she is a First Member and claim she is entitled to participate here in the management of affairs, of which I am a member, and claim she is not abolished as a First Member, and then at the same time undertake to stand before the court in a representative capacity and represent my status as a member. For that reason I hope your Honor will see your way clear to deny this petition that is filed, this intervening petition. If Mrs. Hulín has any rights which she wants to set up as a First Member, she may proceed to do it by her own suit, in my own way. And if the members of this Church have any rights in the premises that need protection, they stand not only upon the Board of Directors as an institution, but they turn to the Board of Directors, because of the people that are the Board of Directors, and because they have trust and confidence that the Board of Directors of The Mother Church may transact its business. It is not necessary for a committee in New York to advertise to the world that they represent the entire Christian Science movement, then under the Church Manual the duty of representing that movement is cast upon The Christian Science Board of Directors, to whom we turn in loving trust and confidence that, when properly advised, they will discharge their duty.

ARGUMENT BY WILLIAM G. THOMPSON, Esq. Mr. THOMPSON. If your Honor please, I desire to say at once that no statement could have been made more accurate, more consistent with the principles of Christian Science as Mr. Dittmore understands them, more consistent with the principles of law and equity procedure, as I understand them, than the statement just made by Brother Krauthoff; and I further suggest that there may be some significance in the fact that he, who among all the counsel for the Board of Directors is a member of the Church, who has the widest knowledge, and has made the deepest investigation into the history of the Church, and who furnished his information to his colleagues, in the entire trial of this case, on this day is compelled to withdraw his appearance. When asseverations are made here about the attitude of the directors, and of these intervenors from the directors, possibly some persons will be inclined to inquire what is the reason why counsel, who has the knowledge and ability just displayed, has had to withdraw his appearance in the case.

He has made it unnecessary for me to go into a good many of the reasons which I should otherwise have gone

into in opposing this petition. Before taking up such reasons as I still desire to address to your Honor, I will supplement Mr. Krauthoff's remarks by referring to the affidavit filed by Mr. Dittmore, and to one letter of Mr. Eddy's, which is set out in full, and which is a very short one, in that affidavit.

The COURT. I have read them both. Mr. THOMPSON. Has your Honor read that affidavit?

The COURT. Yes.

Mr. THOMPSON. I should like to call attention to her letter of July 1, 1908, addressed to the Board of Directors, ordering them to abolish the First Members, and complaining that it had not been done before.

Now, further, Mr. Choate in opening this case stated that the only change that had been made from the petition on which we prepared our argument, and which I prepared to meet, was a change consisting in the substitution of a statement that rulings might be made. I think perhaps he overlooked the fact that one other change of great importance had been made in this petition. In the original petition, a motion to the original petition is prefixed, reading as follows:

"Emilie B. Hulín of Borough of Brooklyn, City and State of New York, moves that she may be permitted in behalf of herself and all other members of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, known as The Mother Church, in standing and all members of Christian Science churches and associations and all other Christian Scientists, to intervene and file the annexed petition to intervene."

plainly limiting herself to her capacity as a member, absolutely disclaiming any desire to intervene as a First Member. That has been struck out of the amended motion, on the first page of the new motion, and the capacity in which she desires to intervene is not stated. And although the changes in the body of the petition, of the annexed petition, are as Mr. Choate states, it is now left in doubt on the face of the proposed petition what capacity she is acting in. That matter was not left in doubt on the face of the original petition. I suppose that was overlooked. But we came here prepared to oppose a petition to intervene as a member, and we are met by a petition to intervene as a First Member.

The COURT. Does she state that here?

Mr. THOMPSON. I beg pardon?

The COURT. Does she undertake now to appear as a First Member?

Mr. THOMPSON. I don't think she does, sir. In the first petition, the annexed petition, the drift of it was that she sought to intervene as a member. That is the same drift in the second petition. But the first petition was made absolutely definite by the assertion in the motion which it accompanied. The definite assertion is struck out so as to leave it somewhat in doubt, although with the balance of construction favoring that position. The petition itself describes her in her capacity as a member, not as a First Member. At any rate, if her purpose was to intervene as a First Member it is nowhere explicitly stated in either petition, and the opposite is expressly stated in the motion which we came here to meet.

I do not think, therefore, that these gentlemen have a right to address your Honor on the theory that their client is seeking to intervene as a First Member. They nowhere state it, and they have stated the contrary in the motion which they first filed. If your Honor please, one more preliminary statement. This petitioner does not seek conditional intervention. She seeks absolutely unconditional intervention. She seeks an intervention, as stated by both her counsel, and particularly by the gentleman who last spoke, which will enable her to get this case recommitment to the Master and reopened on all questions of fact already tried before him; and it is obvious that the principal purpose of this intervention is to retry the same facts—not so much to reargue some law, they can do that now—but to retry before a Master some facts. I say "some facts," because when we come to analyze this petition it is not clear what facts they desire to retry, but a retrial of facts is what they apparently most desire.

If they sought conditional intervention, if all they asked your Honor to grant them was the right to come in here now accepting the case in its present status, and accepting the Master's report, and joining with the defendant directors in the argument of their exceptions, or with Mr. Dittmore in the argument of his exceptions, no objection would be made by Mr. Dittmore whatever. Whether that is the position of the plaintiffs I do not know. I apprehend that it is not. But it is Mr. Dittmore's position; and the only reason that he is opposing this intervention is because he is well aware, and it can be demonstrated to a certainty, that all the facts, except one, that they seek to retry were open on the pleadings in the original case—all of them that are material or could by any possibility be material to the decision of the questions presented by that case, or by his part of that case, have been decided; and the only new fact is a fact that has occurred since the filing of the bill and since the Master's report was filed, namely, the opening of a branch office in San Francisco by these plaintiffs for the purpose of selling their publications.

Now, an affidavit by Mr. Johnson has been read, producing here newly discovered evidence. Mr. Johnson, if your Honor please, was summoned as a witness, put on the stand and examined, by the defendant directors in this case. The facts stated in that affidavit were taken from the directors' records, which themselves through long days remained upon the table in front of the Master, were opened and constantly referred to by counsel, for such purposes as they



thought advisable; and finally, even in spite of that, if Mr. Dittmore felt that even in spite of that anything that could possibly affect the status of these directors as the governing body, the supervising body of that Church, had been omitted, anything that by any remote possibility could undo any part of the work performed by Judge Dodge, with a degree of thoroughness, skill, and mental power never in my experience equalled by any Master in this Commonwealth, he would withdraw all opposition.

But what does that affidavit of Mr. Johnson show? It shows that although an attempt was made to organize a church in 1889, a corporation, and later it was given up, the organization referred to by the Master, by Deed of Trust, was deliberately preferred by Mrs. Eddy, as stated, as Brother Krauthoff shows, in the preamble to this very Manual to which they all refer. It was the true starting point; it was the correct starting point. If these defendants, or any of them, or the plaintiffs, or the Master, who had the records before him, could have found the slightest excuse for the assertion that the church was organized before September 25, 1892, they would have done it. It was because everybody knew that that statement of Mrs. Eddy's in the preamble to the Manual was a true statement, could not and ought not to be contradicted, that they did not try to base any argument on the abortive, the confessedly abortive attempt, never carried out, to form a church in 1889. The deed of September 1, 1892, stands, as the Master found it to stand, as an original document, to be construed by what is within the four corners of it, plain and distinct, not ambiguous in any respect. The formation of this church three weeks later is equally plain. It was the starting point, and the correct starting point, of all the investigations subsequently made. And the attempt to reopen this case, send it back to the Master, for the purpose of introducing a piece of evidence which, when introduced, could not by any possibility alter his legal conclusions or his findings of fact, cannot be accounted for, if your Honor please, on the basis of apprehension that the directors have not done their duty, or that Mr. Dittmore has not, in defending the interests of The Mother Church; and that Mrs. Hulin and her friends can now perform a duty which has been neglected by all the parties in the case up to the present time. Although a million words of testimony have been taken, nearly a month of continuous sittings before the Master, including arguments, and eight hundred printed exhibits have been introduced in this case.

No case was ever tried, with the minute thoroughness with which this case has been tried, largely due, if I may say so, to the extraordinary painstaking efforts, minute knowledge and great ability of Brother Krauthoff. And now they come in here and say that they, this New York committee, have got hold of evidence, which everybody in the case knew about, which lay right on the Master's desk for weeks, these Church records, and the case ought to be reopened for trial on the facts.

It is that sort of thing that Mr. Dittmore opposes. Why does he oppose it? Perhaps your Honor will say, "What difference does it make to Mr. Dittmore whether one defendant or a thousand defendants come into this case?" The difference it makes, if your Honor please, is this. These defendants, at the same moment practically, within five minutes of the time when they voted to expel Mr. Rowlands from membership in the Board of Trustees, voted to expel Mr. Dittmore from membership in the Board of Directors, because he was unwilling to join them in making a charge which the Master has found—and your Honor has confused that finding with the finding about Mr. Dittmore—which the Master has found they made, and I make that assertion without fear of contradiction. He refused to find bad faith, in terms, in the removal of Mr. Dittmore, but he did find that they did not believe their charge that Mr. Rowlands had neglected his business and preferred his private affairs to his duties as a member of the Board.

Now, Mr. Dittmore went to trial on two cases—this case and the other one which was sent to trial with it; and an arrangement was made, with his consent, and the Master finds it was consented to by all parties, although later objected to by the other defendants, that—

The COURT. Let me interrupt you right there. The specific finding I had in mind was the one on page 42. Having assigned the reasons, or stated the reasons, the Master concludes:

"I am thus unable to find any of the reasons assigned by the directors voting for the resolution, sufficient to require or justify Rowlands' removal."

Mr. THOMPSON. That is another finding, but the statement I make is correct. He also, in dealing specifically with the charge that Mr. Rowlands had neglected the affairs of this trust because he desired to spend his time on his private business, found that it was not a charge in which they believed. That was the trouble with the action in removing Mr. Rowlands, and no honest man would have joined these men in making such a charge as that.

Now, Mr. Dittmore later brought a bill to get reinstatement. That bill was sent to the same Master, as your Honor well knows, to be tried with this bill. The Master ruled that the question who was the correct defendant, either Mr. Dittmore or Mrs. Knott, was one that he had got to decide in this case, owing to the attitude of the plaintiffs in demanding an injunction against both of them. Mr. Dittmore consented that he should decide that question in this case, and that that decision should bind him. He did it without testifying himself. He did it at the solicitation of Governor Bates and Mr. Whipple both, be-

cause it was a great time-saving device, which would expedite the decision of both these cases, and he took his chances. He obtained his decision, that his own dismissal was absolutely illegal and void, and that he was a member of that Board, largely as a ruling on a matter of law.

Now, the Master has said that the other case is left in abeyance until this case is decided. He cannot get affirmative relief, probably, in this case; he has got to go back later and get it in that case. It has saved a great deal of time—that arrangement made at that time by Mr. Dittmore. He made material concessions when he took that chance.

Now, if this case is reopened what is to become of the agreement, what is to become of the relation between these two cases? Mr. Dittmore's status as a director may be postponed indefinitely. It may never be possible to take up the case of Dittmore v. Dickey until months have gone by, with the reopening and taking of evidence in this case. That is the reason Mr. Dittmore opposes it. He believes it is not only for his interests—and he has no private interest in this case—but it is for the interest of this Church that it should as soon as possible be known who constitute the Board of Directors of this Church. I do not think it ought to require elaborate argument to persuade even a wayfarer man that that is a desirable thing, that it should be known.

Now, if this motion, which looks only like delay, which only postpones the decision of this question and can have no other effect, is granted, he has lost the benefit that he gained of expediting this case, for which he sacrificed his own rights to testify and to introduce any evidence in his own behalf; and he is remitted to the position of standing by indefinitely, as a by-stander, while questions of fact are retried that have once been fully tried.

Now, what are the allegations of fact in this petition? That is the important point. I pass over the technical difficulty that a petition to intervene as a defendant should be accompanied by an answer to the bill, that the intervenor should state his position as a party to the bill, and what attitude he takes on the allegations of the bill. No such thing appears here. Or that it should be sworn to. No such thing appears here. I ask, what are the allegations of fact?

The prayers are clear. The first prayer of this petition is in the broadest terms: "That this Court may construe the provisions of said Deed of Trust, especially in regard to the provisions which are raised in these proceedings. That is what the Court has done, what the Master has done, and what the Court expects to do, and so on. In other words, it asks for rulings over the whole field covered by the pleadings and the Master's report—new rulings."

"2. That the Court after full hearing and the introduction of further evidence as may be required may determine the allegations of fact set forth in this intervening petition and if the Court shall decide that the power to remove the trustees is not lodged in the Directors or the First Members together with the directors, the Court will remove said trustees" itself.

And finally the petitioner prays for an accounting. Now, what are those allegations of fact? First, a great many allegations about Mrs. Hulin's membership in the Church here—First Membership; her great interest in Christian Science. Nobody denies it or disputes it; they are immaterial.

Second, great injury threatened by prospective, now made actual, rulings by the Master.

Now, what is that injury that is threatened? Why, I gather, although it is very confused, that when it comes down to this. The administrative authority in this Church, so far as it relates to the removal of a trustee of the Publishing Society, was originally lodged in two bodies—the First Members and the Directors. The First Members by voluntary action, at the request of Mrs. Eddy, and with the cooperation of the Directors, as far as possible disbanded and went out of official existence.

Now, the petition says that if it shall be held that Judge Dodge has ruled correctly as a matter of law that the abrogation of the function is not equivalent to a decree of one of two donors of a joint power, then no one will have the power to remove a trustee except a court of equity. What of it? This is probably the result. We think it is; it may be. That is no reason for asking to reargue it before the Master. It might be a reason for their arguing it now before the Court, or before the full bench. We do not object to that. But what reason is that for going back and re-trying the facts?

Third, it alleges the result of this New York meeting. We do not dispute that such a resolution was passed, that it was passed without any question; it is immaterial. A great many subscriptions are being called. That is a very lamentable fact, very likely true, but what bearing has it upon any questions of law or fact, either, that are raised by the pleadings and answers?

The petition also alleges that the plaintiffs are not loyal Christian Scientists, and that they are publishing unsound doctrine, and that they do not believe in Science and Health. All that is raised by the pleadings in the original bill. We think it is very likely so, but it has been all tried once, and so far as it can be tried it has been dealt with by Judge Dodge. Your Honor is perfectly aware that no Court in this Commonwealth can ever try any question of doctrine. There is a singular naïveté about the position of these plaintiffs here. They admit that the question is a purely ecclesiastical question and that the Court cannot try it. But they say: "In view of the fact that by the action of the First Members themselves it has become impossible for the

Church tribunals to try it, we ask the Court to make a special exception in this case and assume jurisdiction that it has not got by common law."

Now, Mr. Dittmore might like to have your Honor, or some other judge in this court, try this question; it might be a desirable thing; but he does not have the hardihood to come in here and ask you to assume a jurisdiction which no court in the United States or England has ever assumed, except the ecclesiastical courts in England.

Then the petition says that the plaintiffs have borrowed \$200,000 which they ought not to have borrowed, and that they have put \$200,000 in a safe when they ought to have put it in a bank.

The COURT. I want to say to you now that so far as that portion of the petition dealing with affirmative charges as a basis for removal of the trustees is concerned, that is a proper matter for entirely new proceedings.

Mr. THOMPSON. Why, of course I want to say that every one of those things was referred to before the Master. That came out in testimony; and also that they had spent \$50,000 to protect Mr. Rowlands, and that they had not paid over the net proceeds. The Master deals with that.

The only other allegation is about opening the San Francisco headquarters. That, as I have already said, occurred after these proceedings and after the Master's report was filed.

Now, I understood counsel here to suggest that the petition had no personal aspect. Well, I should like to know if it has not, when it asks for the removal of these trustees and asks for an accounting.

I have enumerated in my brief, or Mr. Demond and I have, twelve independent reasons, and supported them by citations of authorities, why such a discretion ought not to be exercised.

I do not need to argue that this is a matter of discretion and not of right. Of course there is only one kind of intervention of right, and that is where a fund is in court and a party has an independent claim on the fund. There he is an indispensable party in the first place, and if he is not made a party the bill is made demurrable for that reason. That is the only exception; outside of that the allowance of a petition to intervene is wholly discretionary. I understand that that proposition is conceded here, and therefore it is not necessary to argue it as a matter of law.

Mr. CHOATE. It is not conceded. Mr. THOMPSON. It is not conceded; it is alleged here that it is a matter of right that these people should intervene. A matter of right! Then my authority I will stand on.

There is only one situation where a man has a right to intervene, and that is where if he had not he would have been an indispensable party in the sense that no decree could have been made without him, a court of equity could not have heard the case without him; in which case he is allowed against the opposition of the parties to come in.

That is not this case. Mrs. Hulin does not claim any interest in any fund; the treasurer is the one who receives the fund. She does not ask that the treasurer be made a party, or say that he is unfit to claim an accounting from these people. She has no interest in the office; she does not say she is a director or trustee and ought to hold office. She simply alleges that she is afraid that in litigation between other parties decisions will be made on questions of law or fact which will have an indirect bearing upon her interest—mostly of a theological or ecclesiastical character. In other words, she deeply regrets the outcome of a suit between other parties, and she now contends through Brother Choate that that makes her an indispensable party and gives her a right to intervene.

I had supposed that it was the ordinary case of an appeal to the Court's discretion, and we have here ten or twelve particular reasons why that discretion should not be exercised in favor of these people. The most striking of those reasons is the laches of this petitioner.

In our affidavit we have shown that we received a letter from her within two days after the vote dismissing us and dismissing Mr. Rowlands, in which she expressed confidence in the attitude of Mr. Dittmore and in his purposes and character, and disclosed the knowledge of what had occurred. We have also alleged that by reading, verbatim, in court or before the Master, was published in the Christian Science Monitor, and that that circulated among all Christian Scientists, and was taken in the reading rooms of the churches, including the church to which she belongs.

I understand that another affidavit has been filed by the plaintiff showing that Mrs. Hulin was a personal subscriber to it until March 17, 1919. There can be no doubt, therefore, that both she and the persons for whom she purports to act, whether First Members or ordinary members, had a degree of knowledge of the issues in this case, the pleadings, the progress of the case, the contentions of the parties made from day to day, the comments of the Master, such as very few persons have ever had before in such large numbers in any case that ever went on in the courts of Massachusetts. I did not suppose that that was seriously denied.

Now it is alleged here that the issues have been broadened. Mr. Choate began with that allegation. The issues have narrowed; they are narrower today than they were in the pleadings in that case. If Mr. Choate had been in this case from the start, instead of obtaining his knowledge by reading the pleadings, I admit that he could get it quicker, and that what it will take other men a year to get he may get in a day—but even he cannot absorb all the facts and contentions of the parties in the short time that has been allowed in this case.

Now I venture to contest that asser-

tion. The issues have not been broadened here, they all appear on the pleadings; they appeared within a very few hearings after the first hearing. The opening of counsel, the arguments of counsel at the end of the case in September, on September 8, 1919, contain references to every one of the contentions which the Master decided, and to others besides that he has not decided.

That was all known; those arguments were printed in full. Mrs. Hulin and her friends lay by, did nothing, did not ask to intervene, did not suggest that the directors to whom the business of the Mother Church has been committed were not properly representing them; made no application to the directors or their counsel to make or not make any particular contention; made no application to the treasurer to appear in the case and try to get an accounting of the profits. Absolutely silent!

Now how can it be said that they are surprised? They have not used the word "surprised," but that is the idea; and unless that idea is there there is nothing in their argument. What surprise has there been to Mrs. Hulin and her friends at the development or the limitation of this controversy as it has gone on? None whatever.

I am bound to accept statements of counsel made in good faith, that there is no collusion between them and the directors in this case. But the coincidence does seem striking, and would in the absence of that assertion of counsel be absolutely overwhelming.

This motion is not made for the purpose of reopening a case which has been exhaustively tried, or rearguing questions of law which have been already exhaustively argued, but for the purpose of obtaining a delay and postponing the day when these directors will be brought to account as to why it was that they expelled the one member of their Board who took the honest and straightforward, and a theologically correct, position in their dealings with the trustees.

My position and the position of Mr. Whipple are not the same, and in fact they will be found entirely divergent when the proper time comes in this case. But when false charges are made against his client and false charges are made against mine, and they are both expelled on the same day, the evidence is naturally the same evidence in that particular.

I have not many further contentions to trouble your Honor with. I say that it would have been improper for the plaintiffs to join these parties originally as parties defendant, and a demurrer would have lain if the trustees here had joined these First Members, or members, as parties defendant to this bill. The directors could have demurred, and their demurrer should have been sustained, because they are the ones who represent the members of the Church. It does not help them at all now to come in later, and they cannot stand any better than they could if they had come in earlier, and they are not half so well, because they are guilty of the grossest type of laches.

None of these defendants would have had the right at any time to require the plaintiffs to make the members of the Church parties. I have cited the authority for that proposition. How could they have done it? On what basis could the defendant directors, or Mr. Dittmore, have required that these members of the Church should have been made parties to this controversy? None would have occurred to anybody at the time; there is not any averment here. It is said that they are not sufficiently represented. But why? Why are not the directors sufficiently representing Mrs. Hulin as a First Member or as a member? Why not?

It is not alleged that there is any collusion between Mr. Bates' clients and Mr. Whipple's clients. It is not alleged that Mr. Bates' clients have omitted flagrantly to make any contention which they should have made. Absolute silence on any particulars! No allegation whatever of any incapacity, any desire not to make the fullest possible disclosure and to discuss in the most thorough way imaginable every one of the questions of fact and law, and a great many besides those which are referred to in that petition. It is brought without the consent of the plaintiff and it is brought without the consent of this defendant.

There is a general and almost un-failing rule of equity that strangers shall not be allowed to intervene in law suits, even at the beginning, much less after the evidence has been published and the Master's report filed, against the consent of the plaintiffs and against the consent of one of the defendants.

Now, what reason do they show for making an exception to that rule? None whatever that I have heard. Their argument is on a par with their argument addressed to your Honor to take jurisdiction which you have not got, because the consequences of not doing it are going to be in the opinion of these people so injurious to the members of the Church. A court cannot make special rules for parties; it usually begins from settled principles, just to please people who do not like the course of an existing litigation. And that is all this comes down to.

There is not any averment in this petition. There is an attempt to make it by the Johnson affidavit, but there is no averment in this petition that any one of these possible or actual rulings of the Master of law, from which they say they apprehend injury, was based upon any erroneous findings of fact—except the Johnson affidavit that there was a Church organized before September 25, 1892, and I have dealt with that in my early part of my remarks. Otherwise there is no allegation tending to show that any of these rulings of law which the Master has made were based upon any erroneous findings of fact.

They allege that the First Members surrendered, right in this petition, in 1901, their functions. Right in this petition it is alleged they were dis-

missioned in 1908. And I have shown your Honor why, at the order of Mrs. Eddy. Now, how in the face of that are they not estopped from seeking to revive and resuscitate themselves at the present date.—Mrs. Hulin among them, who is bound by the same estoppel, and comes forward here and seek suddenly to be resuscitated for the purpose of intervening? Well, they cannot intervene until they are resuscitated. They cannot be resuscitated for the purpose of intervening, and they cannot intervene for the purpose of being resuscitated. That is what they are trying to do, reasoning in a circle. They say: "We are now seeking to intervene as First Members for the purpose of being re-established."

As a cross-bill there is no allegation of any application to the Board of Directors, and I know of no reason why the ordinary analogy of a business corporation should not apply. Whether they are First Members, preferred stockholders, or ordinary stockholders of a corporation, people cannot bring a bill in behalf of the corporation without showing application to the directors and refusal. I do not need to argue that in the presence of counsel who themselves have had so large a part in stating the law, and before your Honor who has had so large a part in deciding it. I refer to the New York, New Haven & Hartford as the most recent case of all. I do not know why the analogy should not apply.

They do not say that they have asked the attorney-general to come in; and it is absolutely settled by the case of *Burbank v. Burbank*, which I have referred to in my brief, that he is the proper person. In that case a certain town had received a legacy of money; a compromise was made of the will, and suit was brought—ten voters of the town brought a petition for leave to intervene, to be heard on the question of the propriety of the compromise, and their petition was denied—dismissed. The Court there said: "For the reason that they are not proper parties, they have no right to be here at all. The attorney-general absolutely represents them, and they are bound by what he does for them."

If the attorney-general were here these people would be bound; not being here they are not bound. But that does not give them the right to come in themselves in the teeth of the provision, either as a defensive proceeding or as a cross-bill,—it does not make the slightest difference.

I observe a slight tendency in the argument of counsel here to shade off the rule and say that it applied only where affirmative relief was sought. Nothing of the sort. The rule that the attorney is the sole representative of the beneficiaries of a charitable trust applies just as much when intervention is sought as a purely defensive proceeding as when it is sought for the purpose of affording affirmative relief. I won't go into the details of it, because I have it all stated in my brief. I ask your Honor to look at it there.

Now, all that can be granted here in the very utmost is a right of conditional intervention. And that we do not object to. If your Honor should say to Mrs. Hulin, "You have no legal right to become a party here, but if you desire to present a brief, if you desire to take the Master's report as it is, in its present state, and argue these law points, you may do so," we do not object, we would be glad to have them argued. But when they seek to reopen the case on the facts, and do not allege any facts that can possibly alter the result, or any evidence that can possibly alter it, I think the discretion should be exercised against them, and I think that the case should not be delayed and the injustice to Mr. Dittmore should not be done that would inevitably result by holding up this case another six months or a year in order that a futile attempt might be made before the Master to review evidence already fully introduced and try to introduce other evidence which would undoubtedly be excluded as immaterial, and which if it were admitted could not possibly change the result.

There is not enough basis here, formally has not been observed enough in detail in stating the evidence relied upon, to lay any basis at all for the exercise of discretion in favor of these parties.

I have left out all the details of the adjudicated cases deliberately, because it would take a long time to read them and I am going to furnish a copy of the brief to the other side, and I think that that is all that is needed.

The following is a copy of the affidavit presented by Mr. Thompson in behalf of John V. Dittmore:

MR. THOMPSON. The affidavit of John V. Dittmore, is as follows:

AFFIDAVIT OF THE RESPONDENT JOHN V. DITTMORE ON APPLICATION OF EMILIE B. HULIN TO INTERVENE.

My name is John V. Dittmore. I am one of the defendants in the above entitled case. I am also the plaintiff in another bill in equity filed in this Court on April 29, 1919, against the five other defendants in the present case, commonly referred to as the case of *Dittmore v. Dickey*, No. 30788.

I have read the motion of Emilie B. Hulin filed March 1, 1920, for leave to file an intervening petition in this case, and I have also read the proposed petition accompanying said motion, and am familiar with the contents of both documents.

Under two orders of this Court made in May, 1919, both of said cases were referred to the Honorable Frederic Dodge as Master, "to hear the parties and their evidence, to find the fact, and report the same to the Court." Hearings before the Master began on June 3, 1919, and the closing arguments before the Master ended on September 12, 1919. The taking of evidence before the Master occupied twenty-seven days. The printed record of the hearings before the Master was up to and including the final arguments contains 878 pages. About eight hundred exhibits were received in evidence before the Master.

The Master's draft report was submitted to counsel on December 20, 1919, and thereafter, between January

10 and February 19, 1920, both inclusive, at least thirteen hearings were held before the Master for the making and consideration of suggestions for changes in said report. The Master's final report was filed in this Court on March 6, 1920. Some of the facts above stated are contained in the Master's report, to which I refer generally for all statements of fact therein contained material to the present motion.

The bill in the present case, as appears from the allegations and prayers thereof, was brought to obtain a declaration that a certain resolution passed on March 17, 1919, by the defendants Dickey, Merritt, and Rathvon, with the consent of the defendant Neal, declaring vacant the office of trustee of the Christian Science Publishing Society held by the plaintiff Rowlands under a certain deed of trust executed by Mary Baker G. Eddy on January 25, 1898, was nugatory and of no legal effect; and to restrain not only said defendants, but also this defendant or the defendant Knott, whichever should appear to have been on March 28, 1919, the date of the filing of the bill, a member with said other defendants of the Board of five persons known as the Christian Science Board of Directors, from interfering with the plaintiff Rowlands and with the other trustees under said deed; and from interfering in any way with the business of said Christian Science Publishing Society conducted by said three Trustees under said deed.

The purpose of the bill in *Dittmore v. Dickey*, as appears from the allegations and prayers thereof, was to obtain a declaration that another resolution passed on the same day, and substantially at the same time, purporting to dismiss and expel this defendant from his office as a member of said Christian Science Board of Directors, was void and of no legal effect; that the defendant Knott had not been legally appointed a member of said Christian Science Board of Directors in place of this defendant, and was not entitled to hold said office; and to enjoin the defendants Dickey, Neal, Merritt, Rathvon, and Knott from interfering with this defendant in the exercise of his functions and rights as a member of said Board, or from seizing or attempting to obtain possession of his books and papers contained in rooms in the building 236 Huntington Avenue occupied by him as such Director, and from preventing this defendant from attending and participating in the meetings of said Board.

In the case of *Eustace v. Dickey* a temporary injunction was issued, which is still in force; and in the case of *Dittmore v. Dickey* a stipulation was, with the approval of the Court, entered in lieu of a temporary injunction. Said stipulation is still in force.

As stated by the Master in his report (pp. 1-2), "Much of the evidence at the hearings was offered in both cases," and it was

"understood that further evidence remains to be heard in the case. Both should the parties so desire upon such of the issues raised therein as may remain open after the determination of those raised in the present case."

Also the Master ruled "that the issue whether or not" this defendant

"was a Director when the bill was filed was an issue of fact upon which the Master is to pass in the present case"—*Eustace v. Dickey* (p. 47).

The Master having found that in term "Christian Science Board of Directors" was an ambiguous term denoting five persons deriving their powers from different sources, to wit, four of them from a deed executed by Mrs. Eddy on September 1, 1892, establishing a charitable trust, and all five from certain by-laws of the Board of Directors. Said vote, and all the proceedings and documents relating thereto, including the history of Art. I, Sec. 5, of the by-laws, under which authority to pass said vote was claimed, and all the proceedings and documents relating to the vote declaring vacant the office of said Rowlands, were introduced in evidence before the Master, and became matters of common knowledge and notoriety among all Christian Scientists throughout the world. As stated by the Master, (p. 61).

"There was no claim at any time prior to the submission of the draft report that all evidence bearing upon the construction and meaning of Mrs. Eddy's deed of September 1, 1892, as well as all evidence bearing upon the construction and meaning of Art. I, Sec. 5, of the by-laws, relating to the dismissal of a Director, had not been introduced in the present case, No. 30654."

It was also a fact that all evidence supposed to bear in any way upon the construction of said deed of January 25, 1898, and of the action of all parties interested thereunder, and all evidence relating to the by-laws having any bearing on the subject, was introduced before the Master, and by publication in the Monitor and otherwise became well known among all Christian Scientists.

Upon receiving notice of the filing of Mrs. Hulin's said motion, I caused to be written by my counsel a letter to Mrs. Hulin's attorneys in the form following, to wit:

"March 3, 1920.

Mrs. Hulin Petitioner.

Messrs. Choate, Hall & Stewart,

30 State Street,

Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen:

I have Mr. Nash's letter of March 24 informing me that you have presented the matter of the motion for leave to file the intervening petition of Emilie B. Hulin in the *Eustace v. Dickey* case, and that at your request the Court put the matter on the list for Friday morning, March 25th, and requested you to notify me.

I regret that you did not give me notice of this application to the Court, or inquire whether I could attend. It is almost certain that on Friday morning I shall be still engaged with Mr.

guing the case by his counsel on the basis of said ruling, and upon the facts either admitted in open court by the other defendants, or by their counsel, or not disputed, or brought out on the cross-examination of said other defendants, accepted the statements of the other defendants and of the plaintiffs made through their respective counsel before the Master that great injury would be done to said Church by any unnecessary delay in the settlement of the issues presented in *Eustace v. Dickey*, and also believed and still believes that the expediting of the determination of the case of *Dittmore v. Dickey*, resulting from said ruling, made, as this defendant and the Master understood, with the assent of all parties (p. 61), would also be to the advantage of said Church and of all the parties in both litigations.

I am informed and believe, and therefore allege, that the petitioner, Mrs. Emilie B. Hulin, has been familiar with both said cases from the time the same were begun. Among other reasons for this belief are the following: The bills and answers in both cases were printed shortly after the same were filed, and were distributed in large quantities among Christian Scientists throughout the world. Newspapers published in all the large cities of this country, and especially in the city of New York, contained more or less accurate summaries of the bills and answers at the time the same were filed, and have also contained from time to time accounts of the proceedings before the Master, and of several motions and proceedings before the Court. In addition to these elements of publicity, verbatim accounts of all the testimony and proceedings before the Master and in open court from the beginning of the case to the present time have been published in a daily newspaper known as the Christian Science Monitor, which has a large circulation among Christian Scientists throughout the world, and is found in the Reading Rooms of Christian Science Churches, including the First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Brooklyn, of which Mrs. Hulin is and long has been a member. Moreover, I have long personally known Mrs. Hulin, and on or about March 20, 1919, I received through the mail a letter from her in the form following, to wit:

"Mr. John V. Dittmore,

Boston, Mass.

My dear Mr. Dittmore:

The notice of your 'retirement' from the Board of Directors came to me—with a great shock—as well as keen disappointment and regret. I may not know all that has occasioned this action, but it seems to me that we cannot do without your help—in this present crisis, as your clear grasp of the situation is most valuable to our cause.

For a time I could not think clearly, but I still know the Omnipotence of God, and that He whose right it is will reign. Your work is not yet finished! I cannot adequately express to you my appreciation of your loyal faithful work.

Once when I was going through deep waters on this field our Leader said to me, 'You have enemies, but your work will stand, and it will prosper, and I have said it.' I pass this prophecy on to you, and await further developments, and Trust's way of deliverance.

With my sincere assurance of faith and confidence in your work for our Cause and its continuance, I am,

Most sincerely yours,

Emilie B. Hulin."

The word "retirement" quoted in said letter was the word employed by the defendants other than this defendant in an item which they caused to be printed in said Christian Science Monitor to describe the attempted expulsion of this defendant by said vote of March 17, 1919, from membership in said Christian Science Board of Directors. Said vote, and all the proceedings and documents relating thereto, including the history of Art. I, Sec. 5, of the by-laws, under which authority to pass said vote was claimed, and all the proceedings and documents relating to the vote declaring vacant the office of said Rowlands, were introduced in evidence before the Master, and became matters of common knowledge and notoriety among all Christian Scientists throughout the world. As stated by the Master, (p. 61).

"There was no claim at any time prior to the submission of the draft report that all evidence bearing upon the construction and meaning of Mrs. Eddy's deed of September 1, 1892, as well as all evidence bearing upon the construction and meaning of Art. I, Sec. 5, of the by-laws, relating to the dismissal of a Director, had not been introduced in the present case, No. 30654."

It was also a fact that all evidence supposed to bear in any way upon the construction of said deed of January 25, 1898, and of the action of all parties interested thereunder, and all evidence relating to the by-laws having any bearing on the subject, was introduced before the Master, and by publication in the Monitor and otherwise became well known among all Christian Scientists.

Upon receiving notice of the filing of Mrs. Hulin's said motion, I caused to be written by my counsel a letter to Mrs. Hulin's attorneys in the form following, to wit:

"March 3, 1920.

Mrs. Hulin Petitioner.



Stewart in the trial of the land damage case in the third session. I cannot argue the Hulin matter on Friday. General Streeter is in Washington, and will not return in time to attend to the matter, even were he in a position to take up such questions, and Mr. Demond cannot come down from Concord on that day. I shall, therefore, be obliged to ask the Court to put the matter over until the following Tuesday.

If Mrs. Hulin's petition were filed as a separate bill in equity, and not as an attempt to intervene in the case of *Eustace v. Dickey*, or if, being an intervening petition, Mrs. Hulin would agree to accept the Master's report without seeking to reopen the case before the Master or before the Court on the facts, there would be no objection from us. In fact, I may go further and say that Mr. Dittmore would heartily welcome any attempt on the part of the member of the Church, made in good faith, and not in the interest of the present dominant majority of the Directors, not only to solve without useless delay the legal questions that have arisen in the course of the present litigation, but, what is more important, to re-establish the Church government on a basis consistent not merely with the letter, but also with the real spirit which animated the Founder of the Christian Science Church.

The difficulty with your proceeding arises from the danger of delay that accompanies any attempt of a third person to intervene at this late stage of the case, with an application for a further hearing on the facts, which have already been so exhaustively gone into before Judge Dodge. If it is desired to raise questions of fact, which, by reason of the action of the Directors themselves, could not be raised in the *Eustace* case, the proper way to do it, in our opinion, would be to bring an independent proceeding; and to be effective and consistent, such a proceeding should join both the Directors and the Trustees as defendants.

Very truly yours,  
(Signed) William G. Thompson.

To said letter no reply has been received.

I admit that Mrs. Hulin has been a member of the Mother Church since 1892, and was a First Member thereof, so-called, and is and has been a Christian Science practitioner, and was a Founder and now a member in good standing of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Brooklyn.

The so-called "First Members" of said Church, referred to in said petition, were, at the request of Mrs. Eddy, and as the Master finds, and as Mrs. Hulin's petition alleges, and with their own acquiescence and consent, abolished as an independent body having any separate organization or functions in connection with said Church, by their own votes of December 28, 1895, and January 10, 1901, and by votes of the Christian Science Board of Directors of March 17, 1903, and July 6, 1908, and were dismissed from all participation in the government of the Church or control of its membership (p. 17). On July 1, 1908, Mrs. Eddy wrote to the Christian Science Board of Directors a letter as follows:

"Box G, Brookline, Mass.  
July 1, 1908.

Beloved,—  
I have read your copy of the revised Manual and find it must be corrected throughout.

My orders to Mr. Dickey were to go over the Manual and to erase the name of Executive Members from the Manual. I told him this because said members no longer exist, and the Manual should be corrected. I cannot do all this work myself and I beg that you the Christian Science Board do it, and have it done correctly.

Lovingly yours

(Signed) Mary B. G. Eddy.

I have thought it best to have no Executive Members. Will you at once vote on this question and have it valid and made known?

(Signed) Eddy.

The only question of fact presented to Mrs. Hulin's petition which was not in some manner presented to the Master is the allegation that the plaintiffs have rented quarters in San Francisco, and have incurred large expense to maintain the same, which fact, if true, is a fact occurring since the conclusion of the hearings before the Master, and is immaterial to the decision of the question whether said Rowlands was on March 17, 1919, lawfully removed from his office as trustee, and whether this defendant was on that date lawfully removed from his office as director.

In reference to one of the possible rulings of law from which the petitioner says she apprehends prejudice, I state that the Master has correctly found as a fact that no express rule or by-law was ever adopted constituting the First Members the only voting members. (Report Par. 9, p. 7); but that their right to be the only voting members was the result of custom and long acquiescence. No party at the hearings before the Master claimed that any such by-law as that referred to by the petitioner existed, and the petitioner refers to no evidence from which the date of existence of such a by-law can be inferred.

(Signed) John V. Dittmore.

THE COURT: Mr. Whipple?

MR. WHIPPLE: May I please your Honor? I feel that I must leave the case upon the statements and arguments which have been made by counsel who have been the opponents of the plaintiffs from the beginning. Mr. Krauthoff, as your Honor knows, has been counsel for the defendants from the very first and it has been stated that he participated in the trial, the long trial, which we have had of these issues, as the only member of the staff of counsel representing these particular defendants who was himself a Christian Scientist and spoke with the authority of a Christian Scientist. I have in mind that Mr. Abbott also appeared of counsel, but was not active during the trial. But no one can say that Mr. Krauthoff was not active during the trial or that he

took other than an important part. The record shows, I think, that Mr. Dittmore was the most active opponent of the board of trustees before he himself was removed by what I might almost call a reflex action on the part of the directors in that removal spirit that infected them at the particular time when they attempted the removal of Mr. Rowlands. But it is only natural that these gentlemen who view the matters from an entirely different standpoint from that of the trustees, the plaintiffs, have not stated all the things which occur to the plaintiffs as reasons why this intervention should not be permitted. I want to call to your attention certain facts which seem to me to have a decisive bearing upon this application. I shall not attempt to discuss the law, which has been so well covered in the statement that has been made, and, if it has not been adequately covered there, it will appear in the somewhat voluminous briefs which will be submitted to your Honor. I have no doubt, by both sides. Before going further, I want to express my admiration of the clear statement of the situation, what I might always term the cameo statement, which has been made by Mr. Krauthoff. We have not agreed in the contest which we have had, but the conception of the dispute which we have had has been not merely adequately but entirely presented to them. It is true, as he has stated, that this controversy as to the scope of the powers and duties and activities of two boards of trustees has not affected its result in the slightest degree the fundamentals upon which the Christian Science religion and movement rest, and by which they have been inspired. The attempt to show otherwise is an utter failure. It has been the subject of propaganda which has been spread through the churches by artful devices, so that they believe, they take seriously, the astounding propositions that have been made here, that the Master has found that the Manual is no longer the controlling power of the church, that the Manual has been repudiated and abolished. These trustees have never taken that position, and Mr. Krauthoff is brave enough to state it and to admit it. These trustees were appointed to certain duties and given certain powers by a Deed of Trust executed by Mrs. Eddy herself, by Mrs. Eddy herself made an irrevocable trust, and when the question came as to their duties under that trust they were advised, and the Master has found, that they must be guided by the terms of that trust, which was an irrevocable trust, and consciously so declared by Mrs. Eddy; and that if they did otherwise they would be recreant to the commands of the founder of Christian Science which had been laid upon them by the terms which she herself framed and which she herself signed. As Mr. Krauthoff well said, these trustees have never attacked or repudiated the Manual of the church, and for the first time attacked it really made upon the Manual of the church when this curious petition, which alleges nothing, practically, as we shall see in a moment, was filed as a means of accomplishing what we shall see unfolded, that was desired to be accomplished by people who confessedly are behind the petition, people or parties who state that they are the real parties, and use Mrs. Hulin's name merely, because your Honor has not overlooked that in the petition itself there is a statement that many other Christian Scientists, committees and other persons retained the same counsel, and are actively behind this motion or petition for intervention. It will be necessary, we think, or may be necessary, for your Honor to consider why those persons have not appeared, why some chairmen of committee, or some committees, have not appeared, rather than to select the name of a single person and put her forward, subject thus to the jurisdiction of the courts of Massachusetts, while those who are actively promoting the proposition do go on doing what they have been doing without subjecting themselves as they think, to the jurisdiction of this court.

THE COURT: We will suspend here to take a recess until two o'clock.

[Recess until 2 o'clock P. M.]

AFTERNOON SESSION

THE COURT came in at 2 o'clock.

MR. THOMPSON: If your Honor please, with Mr. Whipple's permission, I should like to refer in support of what I said this morning on the charge of bad faith, to finding No. 48 at the top of page 43: "So far as the assigned reasons accuse Rowlands of failure to devote time enough to the Publishing Society's business, or were made to appear as reasons requiring his removal only, and not equally the removal of his co-trustees, it may be said that they were not reasons assigned in good faith."

Then at the bottom of page 38, nearer the end of paragraph 43, "I am unable to regard the charge made as one actually believed to be true, by the Directors who made it, after due inquiry into the facts, or as one which they would have considered sufficient for his removal had they not desired to remove him for other reasons." Those are the statements that I rely on in support of my statement that all of these charges—not one, but all of them, were made with deliberate bad faith.

MR. WHIPPLE: If your Honor please, a single other preliminary matter, which has been called to my attention by the argument which was made by counsel for Mrs. Hulin, I will speak of. And it is what is stated with regard to there being a church with directors to which this deed applied earlier than the organization of the present church. As I understand it, they rest almost all their case or claim upon it. But I agree with what Mr. Thompson has said and what I effect Mr. Krauthoff said, that all those papers were before the master. All of Mrs. Eddy's letters or communications on the subject which have been kept and treasured by the Board of Directors were made accessible by

both sides and they were gone through carefully. I speak with hesitation in saying there is nothing which is now disclosed that was not before the master because I have not been able to go over it and check it up, but I am assured by my associates, especially by Mr. Withington, who made a careful search among all these papers, that he sees nothing and has had his attention called to nothing that hasn't been before the master and considered at length and the directors took the position which they took with regard to the matter deliberately.

I must confess that I do not see anything added by the affidavit which was made by Mr. Johnson who was a witness and a witness called by the defendants. But there again, inasmuch as I did not see the affidavit at all or a copy of it until Mr. Dawson was in the midst of his argument, I cannot say that that paper does not add something, but so far as I can see it does not.

The whole matter, then, is left in accordance with the Church Manual published by Mrs. Eddy's authority, and the historical sketch in which all the facts that are vital in what they bring out in the affidavit are stated in the Manual itself, on page 17 of the Manual where the historical sketch is given with regard to this earlier worshipping society, chartered in June of 1879, regarding which so much has been said. It is not a new discovery that the diligence of Mr. Dawson or others have made. It was well known to all of us. The bill refers to that preliminary church on page 11 in these terms: "Prior to the date of either of the trust deeds hereinbefore referred to, to wit: in or about the year 1879, Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy became the Leader in the organization of a church 'designed to commemorate the word and works of our Master, which should reinstate primitive Christianity and its lost element of healing.'" Then we recite the organization of the present church in September, 1892, and the directors who claimed to be and are officers of the church in their answer practically admit all the averments of the bill and more or less elaborate the same statement. Of course it is most unsatisfactory to speak with regard to these allegations without having time to review the affidavits which are supposed to disclose this new evidence, and it might be conceived that we should desire to file counter affidavits after we have had opportunity to go over them, if it is necessary.

Now coming to the question of intervention as I had planned to discuss it, it is necessary first, I think, to have a clear understanding of the vital issues of the bill and the purposes for which the bill was filed, to contrast those and compare them with the issues that the intervenor or petitioner seeks to raise. Practically all there is to the bill is this: That Mr. Rowlands had been improperly and illegally removed by the Board of Directors; that the action which they had taken in attempting to remove him as a trustee under the deed of trust from Mrs. Eddy was inadequate for the purpose; that the reasons which they gave in their attempt to exercise this power were not sound reasons and were not made in good faith, and that therefore he was still a member of the Board of Trustees. Now then, in addition to that we have these averments, that these directors never intended to carry out their will with regard to the matter to apply to the court to remove Mr. Rowlands, but that they had conceived a plan, a scheme, whereby they would make the position of the trustees untenable to the trustees and get the incumbents to resign by the use of their powerful influence as church dignitaries—make their position untenable to the nature of the business which they were attempting to conduct, and on those allegations, when we presented the bill to the Court, the injunction which has been described by the defendants as a "sweeping injunction" was issued, ex parte to be sure, but no attempt has ever been made to modify it or change it in any case; that they no longer have functions as church officials or church members. Their name was changed to Executive Members first; they were deprived of certain powers and duties by the Church Manual and by the direction of Mrs. Eddy, and finally by a note which was certainly decisive in its terms, she ordered that they should be put out of existence as such. Now she seeks to come in as a First Member. What does she allege? Does she allege that she takes the position that she is still a First Member and that First Members are still in authority as the ruling power of this church? If she does, she defies the Manual. She has said it in substance. It is the basis of what Mr. Krauthoff stated earlier to your Honor. She has stated it in substance, but if your Honor will look at the petition you will see the ingenuity with which it is drawn to avoid what she has done. Does she say if she was admitted a member she would assert before this Court and offer evidence tending to prove that the governing body of that church today consists of First Members and that the directors have not the authority which they seemed to have and which they have asserted? Nowhere. Nowhere. She says that her interests as a First Member are likely to be affected. Affected how? Affected how? They have been put out of existence as a part of the church organization. That has been done. Does she contend they have not? Because if she does, as has been stated by counsel, she is the first one in public or in private to attack the Manual, to resist the provisions of the manual, to resist and disobey the injunction of Mrs. Eddy, which is to the effect that there shall hereafter be no longer any First Members. She does not even assert it. That is a curious thing. She does not say she will come in and contend differently from what the directors have contended, namely, that they are extinguished and out of existence. Nowhere except by implication is it asserted. Now would your Honor permit some person to come in here in this case without any knowledge as to how that person was coming in or

what she was going to assert, or what position they were going to take? Would you permit a First Member to come in here and join with the directors in contending that the First Members were out of existence? If they did there is no First Member, of course, and a person who does not exist could not come in here and assist in the contention that they do not exist. That is what it reduces itself to. But on the other hand if they say they do exist why don't they put in an affidavit, showing that they still do exist? Aren't they obliged to do that? But assume, if you please, that the First Members still exist. What then? They are the governing body of a great church. Can one of them come in here and say "I want to intervene in this suit in behalf of myself and other First Members"? Isn't it rather the procedure that First Members should have a meeting under the rules of their existence and the by-laws under which they are acting and make known their collective purpose? Is there any allegation that she has tried to get a meeting of First Members and that they refused to meet with her and to give the remedy which she seeks here? Not the slightest. If she can come in, cannot the fifty-one come in, or fifty, representing the different shades of opinion and different attitudes and different claims that each one might represent, the same as Mr. Krauthoff does, standing by the directors and claiming that they are in authority and that the First Members no longer exist, and some others opposite and some between and between. Would your Honor invite, even for the purposes of discussion and filing a brief, that all these fifty people should come in here and each one of them be entitled to file a brief or be heard before your Honor on Friday, or before the Full Court? That is not hardly the way to conduct a litigation. That is not according to the rules of intervention, and I respectfully submit will not appeal to your Honor's discretion, because if you let one in, there is no reason why you shouldn't let others.

Speaking now of her other capacity as a member of the church. Just what I have said is accentuated, for as soon as she attempts to speak in behalf of the membership of the Mother Church another member, who happens to be here, until lately as counsel for the directors, rises in his seat and protests that she does not represent the membership of the Mother Church, that when she speaks and gives voice to that desire she violates the foundation of the Christian Science Church, to wit, the Manual. Now can your Honor invite the thousands of members of the Mother Church individually to come in, and feel obliged in order to get at the truth of the matter, that the truth might be known, to hear every shade of the controversy from the individual members of the Mother Church and all they represent? Why don't they act by their officers? They must act by their officers. The church must have officers, and the officers of this church now, though they were not officers very likely when the things transpired, the officers now are the directors; they are alleged in our bill to be officers, and they represent the Mother Church for the purposes of this litigation. No wonder they resent the claim of each individual member of this Mother Church who does not even have a vote and never had a vote, and who, as Mr. Krauthoff well said, has had nothing but the privilege of contribution, to come in here and take an attitude different from the attitude which the church authorities have taken with regard to this controversy. Of course that cannot be done. We have a precedent for it. Former Senator John D. Works, one of the leading members of this faith in California, asked early in this controversy to be permitted to file a brief giving his opinions and judgment as to questions which had been raised in this controversy. Mr. Justice Loring gave the judgment upon that application of Senator Works, which I will not take the time to read, but will quote from page 8 of a brief which we shall hand to your Honor: "If there is a reason for Mr. Works being heard he can make application for a right to intervene and upon proper cause being shown he should be allowed to intervene in the three-cornered fight which is going on. In the absence of any reason for his intervention it does not seem to me wise to throw the doors open to a general discussion by anybody and everybody who feels like discussing it because they have an interest which is adequately represented already. If the interest is not adequately represented that is a reason for a petition for intervention. Therefore I will deny this informal motion that the briefs may be filed. But I do it without prejudice to Mr. Works—Senator Works filing a petition of intervention setting forth the reasons why it should be granted. At present I will not receive the briefs."

We will deal with the question here as to whether any reasons are set forth in this petition. Now let us consider the other aspects, as to why Mrs. Hulin asks to be permitted to intervene. She says she is one of the great body of Christian Scientists throughout the world interested in the administration of this trust, one of the great public interest in the administration of a charitable trust. As to this there can be no question, that the only person who can intervene is the Attorney General. It is a charitable trust. The case presents, as it seems to me, different phases according to the position which Mrs. Hulin claims to occupy in the petition in this case. It is as one of the Christian Scientists at large, one of the general public. In order that there might not be permission on the part of the court to allow anybody in the world who says he is interested in Christian Science and therefore is a beneficiary under this trust to come in, the rule was laid down many years ago that the Attorney General of the Commonwealth should be the one who, if he saw fit, upon the representations made to him, would attempt to regulate charitable trusts.

Therefore we submit that Mrs. Hulin's interests are adequately represented already; at least she is not, in any event, entitled to anything. If First Members still exist, and have a right, as the governing body of this church, to appear and take action, they have not taken it, and until they have been invoked so to do, until they have taken action one way or the other, upon proper representation, no individual member can do it. As to the church, it is represented already in the suit by proper authorities, who have attempted to act in this matter, and who are properly defendants in it. There is an uncertainty as to whether Mrs. Knott is one of the proper authorities, and that is stated in the bill; but, at all events, there is no ground why a person who occupies a position analogous to that of a stockholder should be permitted to come in here either to join in the contentions that are already being made by her representatives, the officers of the church, or to set up a contention contrary to what those officers have set up; and she must do either the one or the other; although I must say that, in order to avoid it, the strangest piece of pleading has been filed that I have ever been familiar with in my practice; and that leads me to comment upon the somewhat unusual character of this proceeding. I have understood that, when a person desired to intervene in litigation in which the plaintiffs were on one side and the defendants on the other, the proper proceeding was to file either a motion or petition to be admitted either as a party plaintiff or a party defendant. This does neither. It does not ask to be admitted as plaintiff. The petition does not ask to be admitted as defendant. Which position would she be in if she was admitted? I understand that the usual procedure is then to set forth reasons, verified by oaths, justifying the admission of the party who seeks to become either plaintiff or defendant. No such paper has been filed; no paper, unless those which were delivered to us this morning, may take the case out of that rule requiring affidavit. Then I understand the usual course is for the person, if the person desires to join with the plaintiffs, to say, "I come in and join with the plaintiffs in the allegations in the plaintiffs' bill," and file, perhaps, a supplemental statement as to the things on which he desires to be heard; or, if the person comes in as the defendant, he presents to the court his motion for admission—he or she, the party, presents to the court the answer that he or she would like to file; or the statement that he or she joins in the answer of the defendant, or that he or she joins in it with certain qualifications. Then the court has before it just exactly the position which the petitioner seeks to occupy. But there is no such thing here. They do not present any statement as to whether they agree with the averments in the bill, or desire to join in those, or whether they agree with the averments of the answer, and desire to join in those. They present with their petition no facts verified by oath which show that something will be done affecting rights that they really have, or controverting positions which they represent and state openly and frankly. There is nothing of the sort here.

So I respectfully suggest that this is an anomalous and unusual petition. It recites certain things which may happen,—first, second, third,—it may happen; and in the amendment it recites, first, second and third, things which have happened, but it states nowhere in any of those averments, as I will point out in a moment, that the decision which has been made is not right and that they would like to make a contention to the contrary. They say that their rights are affected thereby—that is what they say. Why, of course their rights are affected thereby, and it may be quite favorably and quite justly—they do not say anything to the contrary. And the reason for it, as your Honor sees now, is that they do not dare to file a petition to come in and support the position that which Mr. Krauthoff has so well stated, otherwise they would be violating the Manual. I will not say that they are crawling in by false pretenses, or anything of that sort, but I will say that they are trying to creep into this case without stating what their position is, whether they want to be a plaintiff or whether they want to be a defendant, whether they defy the authority of the directors as established by the Manual, or whether they want to come in and support the directors and the Manual. They want that kind of a petition from which you cannot tell what their intention is, except that their rights, they fear, may be affected by the decision which the Master has made; and they apparently want to be on hand and say something, whichever way they want to say it, or whichever position they want to take when they get in.

I do not understand that such a permission would be likely to be accorded. I do not understand that in the regular order it would be accorded. It certainly cannot be a matter of right, as was claimed by Mr. Choate in his interruption of Mr. Thompson's remarks. The bill in the other part, at least the paper, the pleading, in the other part, is in the nature of a cross-bill. Well, of course a cross-bill, to be filed, even by a defendant, has to have the authority of the court. Your Honor has disposed of that, and I will take no more time to discuss it, except to comment upon it as indicating the anomalous character of this proceeding, the unusual thing that they should come in, and in stating reasons why they should ask to come in, accompany it with a jumble of a cross-bill, in which they seek affirmative relief against the trustees, without calling it a cross-bill, without permission of the court to file a cross-bill, or without dignifying that curious piece of literature (I will call it, for want of a better name) which comes in under the heading of a petition to intervene; that is, filing a cross-bill asking for affirmative relief, without

any heading to it, or at least filing a lot of words which would indicate that they desire affirmative relief, without calling it a cross-bill, or without calling it anything else except a petition to intervene. The prayer of a petition to intervene one would naturally expect to be a prayer that they be permitted to become a party and file a particular pleading. But what is their prayer here? Their prayer is as if they were already intervening, as if they were already in, and that your Honor will proceed to construe the papers that they desire to have construed, and grant an order compelling the trustees, the plaintiffs, to account, and possibly removing them from their office. And they call that a petition to intervene! A petition to intervene, formed or framed in a way respectful to the court, would end with a prayer that they might be permitted to intervene. I think that I am justified in saying that the paper is an anomaly in pleading, unusual, and in a form unknown to our practice.

Now, may I point out, if your Honor please, a reason which has not been touched upon or suggested as to why this permission should not be granted? I have pointed out the injunction which has been granted. Now, the fact is, as shown by the affidavit, that I am going to refer in a moment, that the man who is the chairman of the committee, and who in his public statements has said that he is the man who is promoting this litigation, who has declared publicly in the prints, in the newspapers in New York, that he was a party to the litigation, is a man who has been doing things throughout the state of New York which, if done by the directors, would be clearly contempt of the order of this court.

In other words, ever since the day that this draft report was delivered to counsel for the directors that man has been going up and down the State of New York, calling meetings in Christian Science churches, getting himself appointed as chairman of the different committees, and doing what? Urging them to cancel their subscriptions to the periodicals of the Publishing Society—the *Sentinel*, the *Journal* and the *Monitor*. He has said, "Show to these trustees your disapproval. We urge you to send in your cancellations, telegraph them in." Why? To discourage these trustees, to injure their business, to break them down, to compel their resignations by extra-court action, all of it in violation of the injunction of this court.

And that man is the man, cooperating with a gentleman in New York, as appears from this affidavit, who is a subordinate of the same counsel, Smith, who is already fined for contempt of court, who has gone up and down that State seeking to destroy—what? Institutions created and sanctified by Mrs. Eddy herself, publications that she founded and inspired? That is what he has been doing.

We also state in our affidavit that the moment the unfavorable findings of the Master were made known to the directors, another subordinate of the same counsel, Smith, who had already been fined for contempt of court in violating this injunction, sent broadcast to all Smith's subordinate committees on publications, the suggestion that now the time had come to cancel their subscriptions to Mrs. Eddy's publications. And now their counsel come in here, the counsel of Martin Jackson, the very man who went and retained them, and say, "We want to intervene to take care of the interests of the Publishing Society, because so many cancellations are being taken place, because their business is running behind." And he admittedly stands at this bar as counsel for the man who has lost no opportunity or occasion to misstate the position of these trustees, to create prejudice against them, to inspire litigation against them, and to destroy the publications of Mrs. Eddy.

That man was an employee of the Board of Directors just before he commenced doing this; whether he is so now or not I do not know—an employee in the sense of receiving \$100 a month from them, and that is alleged in the affidavit. Whether he has ever terminated that relation we do not know. But he has said in New York, according to this affidavit, publicly this. They challenged his right to speak for the directors in urging cancellations of their subscriptions to the publications. They said "We do not believe that the directors want any such thing." And what was Jackson's reply? "I know they do; I have talked with them and I have come from them; they are under a broad injunction which prevents them speaking in a way not, and I can speak, and I know they want you to cancel."

Publicly! And that man wants to be admitted, under the name of Mrs. Hulin, as a party to this litigation. Why? Because if he came himself he knows that he would come under the jurisdiction of this court and its injunction.

Your Honor has not had opportunity to read the affidavit which I refer to and I will just state from the public utterances of Jackson. This was given to the journals of New York City, and from the *Times* we get this. This is on page 4 of our affidavit:

"The Board of Directors are prevented from making their own defense by reason of a sweeping injunction obtained by the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; therefore in their behalf our committee wishes to state"—assuming to the public in New York, and assuming before the churches of New York, to act in behalf of these directors, who cannot act for themselves because they are under injunction.

This was sent out to all the Christian Science churches that they could reach. In the same published statement in the New York *Times* is this. "This committee"—the one of which he is the chairman—"which now represents the entire Christian Science movement, has filed a petition of intervention in the Boston litigation, the aim of which is to gain legal recognition of the Manual of The Mother Church as the supreme and final law governing the Board of Directors of

resign, and that they were restrained by the injunction which was issued—restrained as far as it went. Now those are the issues with which we have to deal in this case. Was there a proper legal removal of one of the trustees? A. The trustees said "No," because the directors hadn't any authority to remove under the trust deed; that certainly the directors of the church had no authority whatever—trustees appointed under the original trust by Mrs. Eddy—what I will call the church trust—had authority in connection with the First Members, but that authority could only be exercised in company with the first members and that there was no surviving power or authority in them after the First Members had passed out of existence.

Now then, the draft report was filed, or rather was given to counsel on December 20 last. It didn't come before this Court as a final report until March 7th. There were hearings all through January and February in which applications were made and repeated and urged upon the master to make changes in the findings which he had made in favor of the trustees, practically all his important findings being in favor of the trustees.

On the day, the very day that the report was filed, I think I am right in saying that this another capacity was filed. It is slightly inaccurate. It was intended that it should be filed on the same day that the master's report was to be filed, but after this petition had been filed Judge Dodge held up his report because of the pendency of certain proceedings before Mr. Justice Crosby so that the synchronous filing of this petition and the master's report did not happen, as it apparently had been intended. Now the petition comes, heretofore, in three ways. She describes herself in three ways.

In the first place she says she is a member of The Mother Church and that The Mother Church is the beneficiary under the terms of this trust. She says also that she is a First Member of the Mother Church. I think that has been adequately explained and that your Honor understands what a First Member is, but I will simply venture to say that it was a membership that constituted the ruling membership or the ruling body of the church, that is, the First Members, officers of the church. The plan was to have the church affairs managed and handled by the First Members, no particular officers being given powers by that name as First Members, as if they were presidents or secretaries, or directors, and there was a membership of the church entirely aside from the First Members, the membership of The Mother Church, but they had no power, control or authority. She says that she presents her bill in her capacity as a First Member and then in another capacity. She says she presents it in an entirely different capacity. She says that the Publishing House trust is one of which all Christian Scientists are beneficiaries, for it is the purpose of that trust to spread the Christian Science faith throughout the world and to promote its interest, and therefore that any one who believed in it, possibly any one who is a member of humanity who will get the benefit of it, is a beneficiary of the trust, a beneficiary in the broadest terms. So in this capacity she seeks to intervene. She alleges herself as one of each class. She says "in behalf of the members of The Mother Church, I seek to intervene." One of a class. "In behalf of the general public, Christian Scientists in general, those believing in its faith, I seek to intervene." One of a class. I think I state fairly the three capacities in which they seek to intervene.

Let us consider those just a moment at this point. The first place she avers and the master has found that by the will and direction of Mrs. Eddy, the governing body of First Members has gone out of existence for all time; that they no longer have functions as church officials or church members. Their name was changed to Executive Members first; they were deprived of certain powers and duties by the Church Manual and by the direction of Mrs. Eddy, and finally by a note which was certainly decisive in its terms, she ordered that they should be put out of existence as such. Now she seeks to come in as a First Member. What does she allege? Does she allege that she takes the position that she is still a First Member and that First Members are still in authority as the ruling power of this church? If she does, she defies the Manual. She has said it in substance. It is the basis of what Mr. Krauthoff stated earlier to your Honor. She has stated it in substance, but if your Honor will look at the petition you will see the ingenuity with which it is drawn to avoid what she has done. Does she say if she was admitted a member she would assert before this Court and offer evidence tending to prove that the governing body of that church today consists of First Members and that the directors have not the authority which they seemed to have and which they have asserted? Nowhere. Nowhere. She says that her interests as a First Member are likely to be affected. Affected how? Affected how? They have been put out of existence as a part of the church organization. That has been done. Does she contend they have not? Because if she does, as has been stated by counsel, she is the first one in public or in private to attack the Manual, to resist the provisions of the manual, to resist and disobey the injunction of Mrs. Eddy, which is to the effect that there shall hereafter be no longer any First Members. She does not even assert it. That is a curious thing. She does not say she will come in and contend differently from what the directors have contended, namely, that they are extinguished and out of existence. Nowhere except by implication is it asserted. Now would your Honor permit some person to come in here in this case without any knowledge as to how that person was coming in or

what she was going to assert, or what position they were going to take? Would you permit a First Member to come in here and join with the directors in contending that the First Members were out of existence? If they did there is no First Member, of course, and a person who does not exist could not come in here and assist in the contention that they do not exist. That is what it reduces itself to. But on the other hand if they say they do exist why don't they put in an affidavit, showing that they still do exist? Aren't they obliged to do that? But assume, if you please, that the First Members still exist. What then? They are the governing body of a great church. Can one of them come in here and say "I want to intervene in this suit in behalf of myself and other First Members"? Isn't it rather the procedure that First Members should have a meeting under the rules of their existence and the by-laws under which they are acting and make known their collective purpose? Is there any allegation that she has tried to get a meeting of First Members and that they refused to meet with her and to give the remedy which she seeks here? Not the slightest. If she can come in, cannot the fifty-one come in, or fifty, representing the different shades of opinion and different attitudes and different claims that each one might represent, the same as Mr. Krauthoff does, standing by the directors and claiming that they are in authority and that the First Members no longer exist, and some others opposite and some between and between. Would your Honor invite, even for the purposes of discussion and filing a brief, that all these fifty people should come in here and each one of them be entitled to file a brief or be heard before your Honor on Friday, or before the Full Court? That is not hardly the way to conduct a litigation. That is not according to the rules of intervention, and I respectfully submit will not appeal to your Honor's discretion, because if you let one in, there is no reason why you shouldn't let others.

Speaking now of her other capacity as a member of the church. Just what I have said is accentuated, for as soon as she attempts to speak in behalf of the membership of the Mother Church another member, who happens to be here, until lately as counsel for the directors, rises in his seat and protests that she does not represent the membership of the Mother Church, that when she speaks and gives voice to that desire she violates the foundation of the Christian Science Church, to wit, the Manual. Now can your Honor invite the thousands of members of the Mother Church individually to come in, and feel obliged in order to get at the truth of the matter, that the truth might be known, to hear every shade of the controversy from the individual members of the Mother Church and all they represent? Why don't they act by their officers? They must act by their officers. The church must have officers, and the officers of this church now, though they were not officers very likely when the things transpired, the officers now are the directors; they are alleged in our bill to be officers, and they represent the Mother Church for the purposes of this litigation. No wonder they resent the claim of each individual member of this Mother Church who does not even have a vote and never had a vote, and who, as Mr. Krauthoff well said, has had nothing but the privilege of contribution, to come in here and take an attitude different from the attitude which the church authorities have taken with regard to this controversy. Of course that cannot be done. We have a precedent for it. Former Senator John D. Works, one of the leading members of this faith in California, asked early in this controversy to be permitted to file a brief giving his opinions and judgment as to questions which had been raised in this controversy. Mr. Justice Loring gave the judgment upon that application of Senator Works, which I will not take the time to read, but will quote from page 8 of a brief which we shall hand to your Honor: "If there is a reason for Mr. Works being heard he can make application for a right to intervene and upon proper cause being shown he should be allowed to intervene in the three-cornered fight which is going on. In the absence of any reason for his intervention it does not seem to me wise to throw the doors open to a general discussion by anybody and everybody who feels like discussing it because they have an interest which is adequately represented already. If the interest is not adequately represented that is a reason for a petition for intervention. Therefore I will deny this informal motion that the briefs may be filed. But I do it without prejudice to Mr. Works—Senator Works filing a petition of intervention setting forth the reasons why it should be granted. At present I will not receive the briefs."

We will deal with the question here as to whether any reasons are set forth in this petition. Now let us consider the other aspects, as to why Mrs. Hulin asks to be permitted to intervene. She says she is one of the great body of Christian Scientists throughout the world interested in the administration of this trust, one of the great public interest in the administration of a charitable trust. As to this there can be no question, that the only person who can intervene is the Attorney General. It is a charitable trust. The case presents, as it seems to me, different phases according to the position which Mrs. Hulin claims to occupy in the petition in this case. It is as one of the Christian Scientists at large, one of the general public. In order that there might not be permission on the part of the court to allow anybody in the world who says he is interested in Christian Science and therefore is a beneficiary under this trust to come in, the rule was laid down many years ago that the Attorney General of the Commonwealth should be the one who, if he saw fit, upon the representations made to him, would attempt to regulate charitable trusts.

Therefore we submit that Mrs. Hulin's interests are adequately represented already; at least she is not, in any event, entitled to anything. If First Members still exist, and have a right, as the governing body of this church, to appear and take action, they have not taken it, and until they have been invoked so to do, until they have taken action one way or the other, upon proper representation, no individual member can do it. As to the church, it is represented already in the suit by proper authorities, who have attempted to act in this matter, and who are properly defendants in it. There is an uncertainty as to whether Mrs. Knott is one of the proper authorities, and that is stated in the bill; but, at all events, there is no ground why a person who occupies a position analogous to that of a stockholder should be permitted to come in here either to join in the contentions that are already being made by her representatives, the officers of the church, or to set up a contention contrary to what those officers have set up; and she must do either the one or the other; although I must say that, in order to avoid it, the strangest piece of pleading has been filed that I have ever been familiar with in my practice; and that leads me to comment upon the somewhat unusual character of this proceeding. I have understood that, when a person desired to intervene in litigation in which the plaintiffs were on one side and the defendants on the other, the proper proceeding was to file either a motion or petition to be admitted either as a party plaintiff or a party defendant. This does neither. It does not ask to be admitted as plaintiff. The petition does not ask to be admitted as defendant. Which position would she be in if she was admitted? I understand that the usual procedure is then to set forth reasons, verified by oaths, justifying the admission of the party who seeks to become either plaintiff or defendant. No such paper has been filed; no paper, unless those which were delivered to us this morning, may take the case out of that rule requiring affidavit. Then I understand the usual course is for the person, if the person desires to join with the plaintiffs, to say, "I come in and join with the plaintiffs in the allegations in the plaintiffs' bill," and file, perhaps, a supplemental statement as to the things on which he desires to be heard; or, if the person comes in as the defendant, he presents to the court his motion for admission—he or she, the party, presents to the court the answer that he or she would like to file; or the statement that he or she joins in the answer of the defendant, or that he or she joins



the Publishing Society, as well as every other branch of the movement.

Note this, if your Honor please: "This suit was begun in the name of Mrs. Emilie B. Hulm of Brooklyn, a First Member, and Martin F. Jackson of New York, chairman of this committee."

That statement, in the clipping from the New York Times, headed "Christian Science Suit," is signed by B. Palmer Lewis, Treasurer, and Martin F. Jackson, Chairman, of the Christian Science Publishing Society, New York City, New York, March 5, 1920.

Mr. Jackson, not being able to be present—or perhaps he is present, I was told he was not this morning—files his affidavit, but he does not deny any of those things in his affidavit; he files an affidavit saying that he has not talked with the directors. He cannot file an affidavit denying that he has gone up and down the State of New York recommending things that should be done that would prevent the trustees having a fair adjudication of their case in court, which would coerce them in a way that this court has said they shall not be coerced. The fact that he has had scant success is a matter of little consequence. It is the purpose of the man who is engineering this litigation, who is admittedly Mr. Dawson's client.

There is a saying in equity that one who comes into equity must come with clean hands. This man would come with his hands soiled with the violation of the injunction that the court has granted in this very case, reeking with it, fresh from his attempt to escape the judgment of this court, and do "in behalf of the directors," as he says, what the directors cannot do for themselves because this court has told them they must not do it.

Little wonder that he desires to go forward under the good name of Mrs. Hulm! Little wonder that his name, after he had advertised in New York that he was to become a plaintiff, was left off the petition for intervention!

Now the reasons stated—and I will be very brief with them, if your Honor please—are inadequate. They say that the Master may rule—now say he has ruled—that the vote to give the directors sole power is an ineffectual vote. He has so ruled. Do they contend the contrary? They nowhere state that they do. They nowhere state that they do not acquiesce in the position of the directors. They say that the Master has ruled that the First Members are incapable of exercising any power because they have gone out of existence. The Master has so ruled. Do they deny that they have gone out of existence? They nowhere state it in the petition. They merely say that their interest may be affected. They do not say that if they came before this court they would contend differently from what the directors have contended. They say that he may rule, or has ruled, that the power of removal is lost. But they do not say or assert that the power of removal is not lost. They state no fact indicating that the power of removal by the directors or by the First Members has not passed out of existence. They offer no pleading indicating a contention to that effect. They merely say that he has ruled so and that it may affect their rights.

What rights? If they are out of existence as First Members it cannot affect their rights in that respect. If they are merely members of The Mother Church they are adequately represented, as I have already suggested to your Honor.

They say that he may rule, or his findings and rulings may come, and they have come, to say that the sole power to remove will be in the court. Why shouldn't it? If these trustees are recreant to the trust of which The Mother Church is the beneficiary, then the directors may take action alleging that they have not performed the trust according to its terms, and they would then be removed by the court. If they did not handle the charitable trust right, so that the great public were losing the benefit of the charitable trust, the Attorney-general could and would intervene, and the court at his instance would regulate the trust, remove the trustees. Is that a calamity?

We cite in our brief what has been said on this subject by the present Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court when a certain aspect of the litigation was before him several years ago.

Then they say that it will prevent other suits being brought. We say that it would not prevent other suits being brought. If you invited this one person to come in, forty or fifty may come in as First Members, and your Honor would find difficulty in stating why she should come in and state her views—and others should not; and many thousands might come in as members of The Mother Church.

Nothing could cultivate and propagate litigation confined to this proceeding more than that.

The orderly procedure your Honor has already hinted at, or suggested. If there are reasons why these trustees should not hold their offices the courts are open to show those reasons in independent suits. This suit is to determine whether the directors had authority to remove them, attempted to remove them in good faith, or removed them illegally, arbitrarily and capriciously.

Those are the sole questions here, except that question which lies in the background of the whole thing, and that is as to whether the injunctions of this court, its mandatory orders, are to be respected heartily, in good faith, and with no reservations, or whether there are persons beyond the reach of the power of this court who by indirection will accomplish the defeat of its decrees.

**AFFIDAVIT SETTING FORTH FACTS RELIED UPON BY THE PLAINTIFFS IN OPPOSING MOTION FOR INTERVENTION.**

I, David B. Ogden, one of the plaintiffs in the above entitled cause, hereby depose and state as follows:

Prior to December 20th, or just prior thereto, said Jackson was in Boston, in conference with the de-

fendants other than Dittmore, and with one Clifford P. Smith acting as personal counsel for the defendants other than Dittmore, and who also held the office of General Committee on Publications, by appointment of the Board of Directors, and, as such, an employee of said Board.

For a long time prior to said December 20th one Louis L. Harney had been employed by said Clifford P. Smith as confidential secretary.

On said December 20th the Master in the above entitled cause placed in the hands of counsel his draft report which contained findings sustaining practically all the plaintiffs' contentions, and thereupon, immediately said Jackson, in accordance with what the deponent believes to have been a plan preconceived and intended for execution in case of adverse findings by the Master, undertook to spread propaganda among the principal Christian Science Churches against the plaintiffs and against their contentions, and by such propaganda to do for and in behalf of the defendant Directors the things which, according to the averments of the bill in this cause, the Directors themselves planned to do and perform, the performance of which on their part having been prevented by the temporary injunction duly issued and now outstanding.

Said Harney, a participant in said plan, as the deponent is informed and believes, immediately upon being informed of its findings in said report adverse to the Directors, sent out telegrams to publication committees, branches, or subordinates of said Smith, throughout the country, suggesting that by reason of the findings adverse to the Directors, which the Master's report was said to contain, Christian Scientists should be urged to cancel their subscriptions to the periodicals of the Christian Science Publishing Society issued by the plaintiffs.

At or about said date, said Jackson at a meeting of one of the Christian Science Churches in New York City, stated that the Directors of the Mother Church being under injunction, could not themselves talk, but that he was under no injunction and could talk, and in said address made various charges against the plaintiffs which were entirely without foundation.

Since said date, said Jackson has been continuously and busily engaged in calling and attending meetings of the members of different Christian Science Churches in the State of New York, urging the passage of resolutions by different churches adverse to the contentions of the plaintiffs and to the findings of the Master's report in their favor. Said Jackson's report in the course of said speeches has publicly made many false charges against the plaintiffs and their management of the Publishing Society.

In these proceedings said Jackson has been aided and abetted by one Gilmore, the New York Publication Committee, so called, a subordinate of said Smith, and under the direct authority of said Smith, who, in turn, is an employee and under the direct authority of the Board of Directors.

Said Jackson and said Gilmore have both repeatedly and insistently urged upon the members of the different churches the cancellation of subscriptions to the periodicals of the Publishing Society and the institution by the churches of legal proceedings to aid defendants in this action in their controversy with the plaintiffs.

Said Jackson, at said meetings, when his authority to speak for the Directors has been challenged, has repeatedly stated that he was acting in accordance with what he knew to be the wishes of the Directors; that while the Directors could not act by reason of the injunction of this Court say, themselves, what they desired to have done, he, Jackson, was not under injunction, knew their wishes and spoke with their authority.

In the course of this undertaking, said Jackson has caused to be created several committees, so-called, many of which he has caused himself to be selected as the chairman. As such chairman, said Jackson has repeatedly and continuously urged upon Christian Scientists not only in New York but throughout the United States, to discontinue their subscriptions to publications of the Publishing Society, basing such request upon the claim that the plaintiffs were wrong in the contentions presented in this suit, and that loyal Christian Scientists everywhere should, in effect, attempt to defeat the judgment that this Honorable Court might render, by using such propaganda to force the plaintiffs to resign their positions as Trustees.

The authority of said Jackson to speak for the defendant Directors having been challenged, said Jackson, on the 5th day of March current, caused to be published in the newspapers of New York City a statement containing among other things the following: "The Board of Directors are prevented from speaking in their own defense by reason of a sweeping injunction obtained by the Board of Trustees of the Christian Science Publishing Society."

Therefore, in their behalf, our committee wishes to state . . . etc.

Said Jackson has also been urging said churches to consult counsel and institute litigation in order to support the Directors as against the Trustees. The deponent is informed and believes and therefore states that the motion and petition for intervention which have been filed in this Court in the name of Emilie B. Hulm is really an intervention which is sought by said Jackson and his associates, acting for and in behalf of the defendant Directors, and intended solely to support said Directors' contentions in this litigation, and that said petition is filed with the purpose either of delaying final judgment in the above entitled cause or securing a re-hearing of issues that have already been decided in favor of the plaintiffs.

In the announcement in the New York papers hereinabove referred to, a statement was made with reference

to this petition for intervention in the following words:

"This committee, which now represents the entire Christian Science movement, has filed a petition of intervention in the Boston litigation, the aim of which is to gain legal recognition of the Manual of the Mother Church as the supreme and final law governing the Board of Trustees of the Publishing Society as well as every other branch of the movement."

This suit was begun in the name of Mrs. Emilie B. Hulm of Brooklyn, a first member, and Martin F. Jackson of New York, Chairman of this committee."

I further depose and say as follows:

The bill in equity in this cause was filed on March 25th 1919. Hearings before the Master began on June 3rd, 1919, and continued, occupying in all thirty-four days, until argument, September 8th to 12th, inclusive. After the filing of the draft report on December 20th, to wit, from January 10th to February 19th, 1920, hearings were had upon the draft report on thirteen different days. Thereafter, on February 27th, a hearing was had before this Court (Mr. Justice Crosby) on a motion to withhold the filing of the report; which motion was denied. During the hearings before the Master all the evidence and arguments of counsel were published in the Christian Science Monitor from day to day. During all this time the petitioner was a subscriber to the Christian Science Monitor and receiving the daily publication containing its account of the evidence taken. The petitioner was aware of the litigation and followed the same with care, as shown by communications from her during said period.

And the deponent further states that counsel of record for the petitioner were, at their request, supplied with a copy of the draft report shortly after it was delivered to counsel on December 20th, 1919, at which time, so the deponent believes, they had already been consulted and employed at the instance of said Jackson, and that said Jackson, the real petitioner, and said Hulm, therefore, almost from said December 20th, had full knowledge of the contents of the Master's report and knowledge of the various hearings which were held, at which defendants' counsel sought to have some of said findings set aside or modified.

(Signed) DAVID B. OGDEN.

**ARGUMENT BY JOHN L. BATES, Esq.**

Mr. BATES. May I take your Honor's attention just for a few moments? As I have previously intimated, it has not appeared to my clients, who are the directors of the Church, that in a case where the membership of the Church think their rights may be affected as members, that they ought to put themselves in a position of antagonism to their being heard by the court as to those contentions. We think in this position we are absolutely right.

The statement has been made that Mr. Krauthoff, who was formerly of counsel for the directors and is no longer of counsel, is the only Christian Scientist among the counsel for the directors. I do not suppose that the statement would have any special bearing upon this case, your Honor, but my brothers seem to think it has. I think the statement was made by Mr. Thompson and substantially reiterated by Mr. Whipple. The facts are, if it be material, that, of the counsel for the directors, two of them associated in my office as partners have been Christian Scientists for many years. One of them, Mr. Abbott, to whom reference was made, was a First Member, and is still, if there are any such, and has held high positions in the Church. An associate counsel with us was one to whom Mr. Whipple has referred, Clifford P. Smith, formerly a judge of a high court in Iowa, for many years associated with the Christian Science church, and one who has the respect of practically all of its membership over the world.

So that instead of the directors being left without counsel, who know what Christian Scientists believe, and what their contentions are, we are fortunate in that we have three, two of whom were First Members, one, and I think both, by Mrs. Eddy's own request, who have been associated with the Church for a great many years.

On the other hand, the counsel for Mr. Dittmore, gathered from Boston and from the granite hills of New Hampshire, have not that distinction; while the counsel for the trustees have never included among their number a Christian Scientist. They have come, not only from New England, but from New York and Chicago, to sustain the hands of these trustees, but there is no Christian Scientist to be found among them.

Now I wish to state that it is quite possible that there may be a difference of opinion as to the findings of the Master. It has certainly appeared here that if those things which the counsel for the petitioners think are in that report are there, it is contrary to what certain other counsel think. If, however, their view is correct, then it may be that the members' rights are affected.

I have an abiding faith that the Supreme Court of Massachusetts is not going to confirm this Master's report; that the evils which are apprehended are not going to take place; that it is going to be found that these directors were acting within their rights. And those questions of law we expect to have the opportunity, as we shall have, of arguing before your Honor and your associates.

But it does appear from this statement of the petitioners that there is certain evidence that was not offered in regard to the organization of this Church at the beginning. Brother Thompson I think has misunderstood the situation, for he has stated that that was a matter of record which was before the Master. We did put all the records before the Master that we knew of. I do not understand that the evidence that is referred to by the petitioners—I have not had an

opportunity to see the affidavit, but as I am informed the evidence which they propose to offer is evidence which has been found since, which has been found among the papers of the former, and I think the first, clerk of this Church, and also certain other evidence found among the papers of another one of the original directors he did receive, while in the service only, extra remuneration from the War Relief Fund of the Christian Science Church. That ceased long ago, and since then he has not been an employee of Judge Smith or of the directors.

Mr. THOMPSON. If your Honor will excuse me just a moment, I think I am entitled to make this inquiry. Governor Bates just now discriminated between the petition of Senator Works and this petition. I should like to inquire whether in making that discrimination in favor of this petition he was arguing in favor of this petition or was not arguing in favor of this petition.

The COURT. I do not think we will have any cross-examination going on at this time.

Is there anything further to be heard upon this motion?

Mr. DAWSON. Your Honor, I think perhaps we ought to reply to some of the comments of learned counsel.

The COURT. Then I assume that I have heard all that is to be said in opposition to the motion, and you now desire to close in behalf of it.

Mr. DAWSON. That is the purpose. The COURT. Very well.

**ARGUMENT OF MILES M. DAWSON, ESQ., in Rebuttal.**

Preliminary to any other statement, in view of the fact that this affidavit filed by the plaintiffs is just at this moment present in your Honor's mind, I think I should call your attention to one part of the affidavit which might have borne bearing—I think it is the only part—upon the motion before you. That is the part in which a quotation is made from the New York Times of March 5th. That quotation appears to imply, given as it is, that Mr. Jackson, the Chairman of the Committee of the New York Churches, whose affidavit is before you relative to how the committee was formed, elected, and so forth, claimed to be acting in making a certain statement for the Board of Directors. The quotation as given in the affidavit reads as follows:

"The Board of Directors are prevented from speaking in their own defense by reason of a sweeping injunction obtained by the Board of Trustees of the Christian Science Publishing Society."

Then a new paragraph: "Therefore in their behalf our committee wishes to state."

"Therefore in their behalf our committee wishes to state" that we are daily receiving communications from churches and societies throughout the world assuring us of their unqualified loyalty to the Manual of the Mother Church and the Board of Directors.

This indicates that the only thing they claim to speak on anybody's behalf upon is that.

In addition, the paragraph and sentence immediately preceding this quotation is also omitted. That reads as follows:

"Owing to erroneous reports"—this being a letter to the Times—"that are being offered to the press, aiming to discredit the Board of Directors of the Mother Church in Boston, this committee, appointed to represent the Christian Science Churches and societies of New York state, protest."

Bearing in mind that strict grammar would call for the use of "its" instead of "their" behalf—of the Board, although of course that is often interchanged, your Honor will readily see that the statement of Mr. Jackson to me when this was called to my attention on Monday of this week, yesterday, that it was intended to speak in behalf of those only for whom he had claimed in the first paragraph to be acting in behalf of, is very well borne out. And the way in which the whole thing appears in the affidavit is therefore entirely misleading.

With the Court's permission I will leave the clipping here for its examination.

The argument of Mr. Krauthoff was that according to the Manual the Board of Directors were here to represent the Church. That is admitted. Had the Master ruled that the Manual was in full force, and that the directors were officers of this Church, instead of ruling exactly to the contrary, we should not be here.

Mrs. Eddy's statement in the Manual, or rather in the preface to the Manual, that the Church was organized on September 23, 1892, the new Church, a voluntary, unincorporated association, is of course an expression of a legal opinion upon her part as to when the various acts leading up to the organization of this Church became an organization.

I am reminded by General Streeter that also the word was "reorganization" not "organization" at that time in that passage.

Now, in addition, your Honor, Mrs. Eddy was very careful many times in her lifetime, and in her writings, to make it very plain that she did not claim to have legal knowledge or training or could say what legal determination was. And at that very time and in connection with these transactions, in letters which we are prepared to produce, and which have not been produced, she expressed that same sentiment. In one of the letters which Mr. Johnson refers to, and which has not been produced, which was written to his father and found as a result of our asking him to search for it, is one sentence in which Mrs. Eddy made

the directors, nor was he an employee of Judge Smith. He was a chaplain in the United States Army, recommended by the Board of Directors at the request of the Government, and he went across and was forty-two days under fire as a chaplain in the United States Army. Like all other chaplains of the Christian Science faith he did receive, while in the service only, extra remuneration from the War Relief Fund of the Christian Science Church. That ceased long ago, and since then he has not been an employee of Judge Smith or of the directors.

Mr. THOMPSON. If your Honor will excuse me just a moment, I think I am entitled to make this inquiry. Governor Bates just now discriminated between the petition of Senator Works and this petition. I should like to inquire whether in making that discrimination in favor of this petition he was arguing in favor of this petition or was not arguing in favor of this petition.

use of the following statement: "I do not wish you to charter this new Church." And she gave her reasons, namely, that she had been advised that the Board of Directors could become a corporation. She then proceeded further in the letter: "Now go ahead and incorporate." That was a thing which naturally made Mr. Johnson feel somewhat uneasy as to its result, and he wrote a letter back stating what they were going to do. He got no instructions, not to do it, and the meeting of August 29 was had as had been provided.

A mistake on the part even of the revered Founder and Leader of this Church, as to the time when a reorganization or the formation of a new Church by means of a voluntary unincorporated association took place as a matter of law, as applied to the facts, would certainly not be controlling upon the Court and would not be controlling upon the members of this Church, admonished by her as they have been not to look to her for guidance in regard to the legal construction of language, so consider it.

In connection with Mr. Krauthoff's remarks, he spoke of being the only Christian Scientist among the counsel. That has already been dealt with as regards several of the counsel, but I state in addition that one member of my firm is likewise a Christian Scientist.

Mr. KRAUTHOFF. Excuse me, I did not say I was the only Christian Scientist among the counsel. I said, among those who had addressed the Court today.

Mr. DAWSON. Oh, I beg your pardon. I am corrected by brother Krauthoff.

The objection was also brought by Mr. Krauthoff that neither the plaintiffs nor the defendants objected to the holding that there are no First Members. But you will remember, your Honor, that we are here asking for permission to intervene and introduce new evidence; and one reason we are here asking for permission to intervene and to introduce new evidence is because we have asserted that our rights are not adequately represented, and we have asserted in our amended petition that they are not adequately represented because of rulings of the Master which deprive these very persons of the power and authority to represent us.

The fact that there has been no exception to that, in view of the further fact that the Court was proceeding, if it approved the Master's findings, to hold that this Church had lost all power to remove, is an additional reason why we should be permitted to intervene, not one why we should be refused permission to intervene. And we should be permitted to intervene in such manner that this report goes back and new evidence is introduced and opportunity given to us to except.

In Mr. Krauthoff's remarks he also brought out the point that in his opinion the only question was the construction of the word of Trust regarding the power of removal, and of course the additional question as to whether that power was properly exercised. If that had remained the only question we have already said that we should not be here.

It did not remain the only question, but instead all sorts of questions affecting the polity of this Church were brought here and are here to be decided.

Mr. Thompson's objection to our new motion was that it did not state on whose behalf we appear. Our new motion was merely a motion to be permitted to amend our intervening petition; and we offered that motion merely for the reason that the papers were filed the Master's report had not been filed, and consequently an amendment ought to be made in order to bring them to this date. Our original motion asking permission to intervene stands, and we have not asked that that be either withdrawn or amended.

Mr. THOMPSON. That states that you intervene as members, not First Members.

Mr. DAWSON. The petition, however, makes it clear that we intervene as First Members, as members, and as persons interested in Christian Science. In other words, we intervene as representing the mass of people, both First Members and others, who are here interested, considering that there is absolutely no line of demarcation between their various interests, and that they are common.

The only change in that regard in our amended petition is on page 3, the insertion of the words, "according to the Master's ruling as to the adequacy of our previous representations." It is true that Mr. Johnson was examined, but he was examined only as to special things. It is true that he had the diary of his father in court, but in regard to those matters he was examined only as to a few things, happening within a few days of the time when it was supposed by these various persons that the church was organized. His further search of these matters was made at our request, and for the reason that it appeared clear to counsel for this intervenor that there must have been many things which had taken place before that time, and at or about that time, that would throw great light on these conditions. And they do. They show that there was a meeting held on August 29th, two days before. They show that these 12 people were thoroughly familiar with the Deed of Trust that was to be made, which had not yet been made. They show that those people agreed on these four for directors. They show that their board of directors held a meeting two days before this Deed of Trust. They show in addition, your Honor, usage already thoroughly established that the board of directors of the church of which this was to become the successor by reorganization, that the board of directors, etc., should hold their positions, with power to replace members who had passed out of the board. They show even that such a board was to be enforced and compelled by means of a deed of trust, and was accepted by the church under

those circumstances. None of those things were brought out. It was also asserted that every attorney, and the entire board, knew of this evidence, but Mr. Johnson himself did not know of it. It is also stated that there were records that were there, but they were not records. That was a thing which naturally made Mr. Johnson feel somewhat uneasy as to its result, and he wrote a letter back stating what they were going to do. He got no instructions, not to do it, and the meeting of August 29 was had as had been provided.

The point is made that the court here cannot try the question of doctrine; but I wonder how the court could escape having to try a question of doctrine if it only has the right to remove under a certain provision of this deed, which is to the effect that the man must continue a true, loyal Christian Scientist, and true to the doctrines as set forth by Mrs. Eddy in her book.

We come here, your Honor primarily, we think, as indispensable parties. Our rights both as members of this church, and our rights as voting members of this church held by the Master in his report to constitute the church itself, are here imperiled. There was no one here to represent the First Members, no one claiming to represent them. There was no one here representing the church, because the Master has held that the directors are not officers of this church.

Now, the Attorney-General may become a party in this suit. It may be that he is a necessary party. But certainly this church by its members, who alone can represent it, is a necessary party.

Reference is made to the laches of the intervenors. I am not going to waste more time on that, but will merely call your Honor's attention to the fact that, the condition did not arise where this intervention would have been tolerated until it was clear that the Master's report was going to hold that the First Members and the members themselves were not here represented.

Now, the point is made that had these parties been originally joined, a demurrer would have lain. I think that it would have, because apparently both parties to this litigation were at that time agreed that the directors did represent this church, but as the litigation proceeded counsel for the plaintiffs continually dwelt upon the evidence—unfortunately the evidence is not before your Honor—it was not permitted to be sent to the court by reference—but they continually dwelt upon the proposition that these directors were trustee directors, and not directors of this church, which is the opinion adopted by the Master. If the action disbanding the First Members is not valid, then does it not leave, and must it not leave, the First Members where they were—not because they preferred it, as has been here suggested, because they did not—they preferred to stand by their act as they understood it—but because that is their legal status if the act was valid?

This brings me to Mr. Whipple's reply. It was his statement, I find on my notes, that Mr. Krauthoff was the only member of the counsel who was a Christian Scientist, and of course he had not the knowledge of that matter that Mr. Krauthoff himself would have; but Mr. Whipple dwelt upon that point as if it was a very valuable point. Now, Mr. Krauthoff could appear in this litigation only as an attorney, as an arm of this court, and as such, not as a witness, not as a person whose addresses to the court could be more valuable than those of the other attorneys if the other attorneys represented to the court the facts and the law correctly. It was somewhat interesting to see the sudden mutual esteem which some of the counsel who had been so adverse to one another formed for one another, and there is a sudden union against us.

Now, in regard to propaganda, the situation, of course, your Honor, is that the injunction does not run against the whole Christian Science membership, but only against the board of directors, their agents and representatives. None of our people are such. Some of them may engage in propaganda. I need not tell your Honor that in times such as these, the efforts of counsel, so far as they can be effective, are always, continually, along the line of holding people back, instead of putting them forward; and that I think is true of my intervenor, and I think that it is true in general of those who are with us.

There is a ruling on page 16 in regard to this Manual which the counsel for the plaintiffs has referred to in such a manner as to imply that we in intervenors have taken a position strongly adverse to them, and thereby become guilty of some ecclesiastical offense, and particularly that our intervenor has done so. I wonder if I think that it is safe to say—I have not seen their exceptions—I think that it is safe to say that they did not. Mr. Jackson has not appeared here as an intervenor. He was not a First Member, and he would not have been a suitable person on that account to appear in all the matters in which we are bringing to the attention of this court.

The issues as to whether this removal is good, provided the power is maintained in the directors or in the First Members together with the directors, we have already said, your Honor, we do not regard as our contest. That is a contest between the men who now compose that board and the men who compose the board of trustees.

The intimation was made that our papers were filed the same day that Judge Dodge was to report. If this is true, it was a pure accident. The day was not known to me, and I think was not known to my associate counsel. We were preparing the papers on Friday and Saturday, and they were filed on Monday, because they could not be got ready on Saturday afternoon. Had we known, certainly, that the Master's report would be filed on Monday, I know from conferences that we had about the general matter that we would have waited so that we would

those circumstances. None of those things were brought out. It was also asserted that every attorney, and the entire board, knew of this evidence, but Mr. Johnson himself did not know of it. It is also stated that there were records that were there, but they were not records. That was a thing which naturally made Mr. Johnson feel somewhat uneasy as to its result, and he wrote a letter back stating what they were going to do. He got no instructions, not to do it, and the meeting of August 29 was had as had been provided.

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Now, the point is made that had these parties been originally joined, a demurrer would have lain. I think that it would have, because apparently both parties to this litigation were at that time agreed that the directors did represent this church, but as the litigation proceeded counsel for the plaintiffs continually dwelt upon the evidence—unfortunately the evidence is not before your Honor—it was not permitted to be sent to the court by reference—but they continually dwelt upon the proposition that these directors were trustee directors, and not directors of this church, which is the opinion adopted by the Master. If the action disbanding the First Members is not valid, then does it not leave, and must it not leave, the First Members where they were—not because they preferred it, as has been here suggested, because they did not—they preferred to stand by their act as they understood it—but because that is their legal status if the act was valid?

This brings me to Mr. Whipple's reply. It was his statement, I find on my notes, that Mr. Krauthoff was the only member of the counsel who was a Christian Scientist, and of course he had not the knowledge of that matter that Mr. Krauthoff himself would have; but Mr. Whipple dwelt upon that point as if it was a very valuable point. Now, Mr. Krauthoff could appear in this litigation only as an attorney, as an arm of this court, and as such, not as a witness, not as a person whose addresses to the court could be more valuable than those of the other attorneys if the other attorneys represented to the court the facts and the law correctly. It was somewhat interesting to see the sudden mutual esteem which some of the counsel who had been so adverse to one another formed for one another, and there is a sudden union against us.

Now, in regard to propaganda, the situation, of course, your Honor, is that the injunction does not run against the whole Christian Science membership, but only against the board of directors, their agents and representatives. None of our people are such. Some of them may engage in propaganda. I need not tell your Honor that in times such as these, the efforts of counsel, so far as they can be effective, are always, continually, along the line of holding people back, instead of putting them forward; and that I think is true of my intervenor, and I think that it is true in general of those who are with us.

There is a ruling on page 16 in regard to this Manual which the counsel for the plaintiffs has referred to in such a manner as to imply that we in intervenors have taken a position strongly adverse to them, and thereby become guilty of some ecclesiastical offense, and particularly that our intervenor has done so. I wonder if I think that it is safe to say—I have not seen their exceptions—I think that it is safe to say that they did not. Mr. Jackson has not appeared here as an intervenor. He was not a First Member, and he would not have been a suitable person on that account to appear in all the matters in which we are bringing to the attention of this court.

The issues as to whether this removal is good, provided the power is maintained in the directors or in the First Members together with the directors, we have already said, your Honor, we do not regard as our contest. That is a contest between the men who now compose that board and the men who compose the board of trustees.

The intimation was made that our papers were filed the same day that Judge Dodge was to report. If this is true, it was a pure accident. The day was not known to me, and I think was not known to my associate counsel. We were preparing the papers on Friday and Saturday, and they were filed on Monday, because they could not be got ready on Saturday afternoon. Had we known, certainly, that the Master's report would be filed on Monday, I know from conferences that we had about the general matter that we would have waited so that we would



not have to amend our papers later, as we have now done.

Our intervenor has been accused, your Honor, of being the first one to attack this Manual. Unfortunately, the evidence again is not before the court, but this comes from the lips of the counsel of the plaintiffs, who defied the Manual from the start.

If the First Members still exist, the argument of counsel was that they are the governing body of the church, and therefore should appear here as a body, after having held a meeting and adopted resolutions and employed counsel of their own. The Master holds in his report, your Honor, that they are not the governing body, but that they are the voting members who composed the church, and are not officers in any sense of this church. And that is in direct contention between the parties here, that the Master so holds.

In regard to Senator Works' request, your Honor will recognize that the other member of the Supreme Judicial Court before whom that came held that the proper course for him was to apply to intervene, just as we have done.

The statement was made by counsel for the plaintiffs that Mrs. Hullin's interests were adequately represented here already. Certainly not by the board of directors, who are not her officers, and who throughout this contention, adopted by the court, have been called continually "trustee directors," with limited power—surely not by his clients the board of trustees, who had limited powers under another Trust Deed.

Reference has been made to the somewhat unusual character of this proceeding. As regards the regularity of the papers, I am not a Massachusetts lawyer, I am not familiar with any special rules of your court. I know I have very thoroughly adequate counsel in this state who understand these matters. Personally we have come in here and merely asked for permission to intervene. Our intervening papers, in the form of pleadings, would naturally, I take it, follow those rules.

And that brings me to the close, which is, that we are here, your Honor, on two bases. First, alleging our independent right to intervene because under the rulings of the Master this church is not here represented at all, because the First Members have not been here represented and the act which they took to transfer their powers to the directors has here been challenged and has here been adjudicated against its validity, and at the same time, notwithstanding its so being adjudicated against its validity, which they are prepared to support, instead of oppose, they are treated as if it was valid in the matter of depriving them of their existence, and thereby crippling this church all through this Deed of Trust in three important particulars which are now before you. We wish to appear, your Honor, before the court and before the Master as a party defendant. We have so stated in our brief, and our pleadings will be so drawn if we are permitted to intervene. We wish to defend our act in transferring our powers to this board. If that act does not stand, notwithstanding our defense, we want to defend our right to assert the power which it is there held that we have not successfully transferred. We think also that our right to intervene should be permitted by the court as representatives of this church at large, which is otherwise not here represented, and which, under the Master's rulings, as I have stated, cannot be represented really by its board of directors, cannot be represented by its First Members under his ruling, and must be represented by a dumb, voiceless church incapable of voting even, and therefore must come in in the regular way through an intervenor acting for himself and for others similarly interested.

I thank your Honor for your patience.

Mr. THOMPSON. Will you allow me just a moment in which to say a word? It has been said here—and I think that I ought to correct one mistake—it has been said here that the Master has held that the directors are not officers. On the contrary, he has held in the most emphatic terms and repeatedly that they are officers. He held that they were not before 1908, but that they became so in 1908, and have been ever since. Therefore all arguments based on that hypothesis are based on a sophistical and unfounded premises.

Mr. KRAUTHOFF. If your Honor please, I want to make one statement only. I cannot allow this hearing to close with the statement that the church of which I am a member is either dumb or voiceless. It lives and has its being through its board of directors.

The COURT. I ought to say, Mr. Krauthoff, that if you desire to file something in the way of a motion, which I suspended at the beginning, you are entirely at liberty to do so.

Mr. KRAUTHOFF. I would like the privilege of doing that.

The COURT. Very well. Now, have I all the exhibits here? I have the motion, and the affidavits of Martin F. Jackson, William L. Johnson, and B. Palmer Lewis. Are there any other affidavits?

Mr. THOMPSON. Have you Mr. Dittmore's affidavit, sir? Have you the affidavit of Mr. Dittmore?

The COURT. I have a brief on his behalf.

Mr. THOMPSON. No, an affidavit.

The COURT. Oh, that is the one that was filed yesterday. That is with the papers. I was referring to the others, that have been presented today. Are there any other affidavits filed or to be filed?

Mr. WHIPPLE. If your Honor please, if it is necessary to sustain our statement, that everything that has been now suggested or presented with regard to the former church was accessible and was before the court, we should like the opportunity to file an affidavit, or take Mr. Withington's statement.

The COURT. I think that you had better file it, otherwise I do not know

how I can find it, except by going over the record.

Mr. WHIPPLE. Very well.

The COURT. For the purposes of this motion, it would be a simple matter to put that in the form of an affidavit and present it tomorrow.

Mr. WHIPPLE. We will do it tonight, and present it.

Mr. CHOATE. May we have an opportunity to file an affidavit in reply to that?

The COURT. This, as I understand it, is a reply to the affidavit filed in behalf of the proposed intervenor.

Mr. CHOATE. Of course the statement has been made by Mr. Thompson and Mr. Whipple that this evidence was before the Master, and that is evidently in conflict with the statement made by Mr. Dawson, who has investigated the matter, to the effect that Mr. Johnson did not know of the existence of these facts at the time that he was before the Master.

The COURT. So far as that particular part of the affidavit is concerned, if it calls for an answer, you may file one, but I am not going to have a cross-cross of affidavits, or counter-affidavits, filed in this matter. This affidavit is to meet one filed on behalf of your client, and except so far as it introduces affirmative new matter, it is not to be open to contradiction; so far as it does, you may meet it.

Mr. WHIPPLE. If your Honor please, there are certain things which are entirely inconsequential, that Mr. Johnson now for the first time brings out; but the really essential things, the things that really amount to anything, that Mr. Johnson suggested, we think should be met.

The COURT. We will have that done in the form of affidavits. Now, in addition to the affidavits, I have here a somewhat voluminous brief of brother Thompson on behalf of Dittmore. While I do not think that there is very much law involved, I shall be pleased to examine it. There is also one for Mr. Whipple.

Mr. CHOATE. We ask leave to submit a brief, if your Honor please.

The COURT. That exhausts the literature that I must pass on for the purposes of this motion, I hope.

Mr. KRAUTHOFF. May I have a memorandum for you in the morning, if your Honor please?

The COURT. Oh, certainly. May I ask you, Mr. Krauthoff, to do that, if possible, tomorrow morning?

Mr. KRAUTHOFF. I will do it by ten o'clock tomorrow.

The COURT. Because I want to take this matter up as soon as I have finished with the list.

I think that I ought to return this copy of the pleadings, because there are some marks on it, memoranda which you may want for your own use [passing a document to the clerk].

Mr. WHIPPLE. We will send your Honor a clean copy.

The COURT. Well, I want to thank the counsel for coming as near as they did to finishing in the time stated. It is much nearer than I expected.

[Adjourned.]

Publisher's Note.—The above is a verbatim report, with no corrections made by us in the stenographic court report supplied to us.

## HYDROPLANES FOR MINE DEVELOPMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—Plans have been definitely completed whereby the transportation difficulties at the famous new silver camp at Stewart, on the Portland Canal, will be solved. The new mining town is on tidewater, but the main ore bodies are back in the hills a considerable distance.

The plan adopted is to employ three hydroplanes which will provide a daily service. The machines will have a weight-carrying capacity of 1200 pounds. They will convey supplies of all kinds up to the mines and carry ore back. The charges for freighting will be about \$200 a ton. Local mining men are very enthusiastic over the enterprise and declare it will inaugurate a new era in mining development in this Province. Aeroplanes can carry supplies into many mountainous districts now remote from railways and highways. They will, it is asserted, also be of great value in prospecting and in assisting prospectors.

MANITOBA'S ELECTION PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—The Manitoba Legislature is to try out proportional representation at the general provincial elections next June. The experiment is to be made in the city of Winnipeg, which will elect 10 members instead of six at present. The plan is to divide the city into two seats; one of which will elect four members and the other six. The two seats will have a combined population of 200,000.

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## LUMBER PRICES IN CANADA DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Recently a number of western members of Parliament met the Acting Premier, Sir George E. Foster, when the question of the present high price of lumber in Canada was discussed and various suggestions made in order to cope with the situa-

tion. It was pointed out that in Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, prices of lumber had increased \$5 per cent in the last 12 months, but there had not been a corresponding increase in the cost of production. This condition of affairs, it was affirmed, was due to the abnormal demands from the United States. No falling in prices was anticipated for at least a couple of years.

A report received from Winnipeg was of a somewhat more hopeful nature, inasmuch as a drop of \$5 a thousand was said to have taken place. The drop was occasioned by the Canadian Pacific Railway not being able to provide sufficient cars to ship the lumber south, thereby impelling manufacturers to sell their products nearer home. One member stated that there was something in the neighborhood of \$20,000,000 available for investment in western Canada alone if lumber could only be obtained at a reasonable price.

The present prohibitive price stopped all building activity. Sir George Foster expressed the anxiety of the government to consider seriously any proposal which might meet the needs of the situation.

TEACHERS' LICENSES IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta.—While many teachers coming into Canada are allowed to teach before they have been in the country long enough to become naturalized, they must take the oath of allegiance to the King. This statement was made by the Hon. George P. Smith, Minister of Education, in reply to a series of questions in the Alberta Legislature. No license, said Mr. Smith, is granted to teach in the Province unless the candidates produce proof of the necessary academic and professional training, and of good moral character, and have taken the oath of allegiance to the King. Nor, on the other hand, is any license granted, unless the teacher, if of alien origin, has taken a prescribed course for the teachers in one of the provincial training schools and has passed the provincial tests.

NORTHERN ONTARIO SETTLERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—Ontario's attempt to establish a settlement of returned soldiers on farms in northern

Ontario, in the Kapuskasing district, has been a virtual failure. Such is the keynote of the report of a commission which was recently appointed by the Ontario government to investigate the charges made by the soldier-settlers, many of whom declared they were on the verge of financial ruin despite their strenuous labors to wrest a livelihood from the soil. Failure of the government to fully investigate the qualifications of the would-be settlers is one of the chief causes cited. A second cause is the lack of

coordination of the executive staff at Kapuskasing with the department at Toronto.

RADIAL RAILWAY SYSTEM URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—Sir Adam Beck, chairman of the Ontario Hydro Electric Commission, who has returned from England, is already urging the construction of a system of radial railways of which the city of Toronto will be the center. The Farmer-Labor Coalition Government of Ontario is trying to decide how much work should be authorized, and is decidedly opposed to duplication of any of the government lines, which comprise the Canadian Northern Railway and the Grand Trunk Railway. The immediate plans of the Hydro propose the construction of a radial along the right of way of the Toronto and Eastern survey.

Adelaide's Situation Charming

In spite of the absence of a natural harbor, the situation of Adelaide is charming, for on the higher part of a vast plain, that in ages past was the bed of a mighty river, the sea can

## ADELAIDE, A CITY OF CULTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

ADELAIDE, South Australia.—Less than a century ago the aborigines of South Australia hunted the kangaroo and emu on the plain where Adelaide and its suburbs now lie. To the handful of British men and women who

be seen from a number of points, and the southern and eastern suburbs are gradually creeping up the olive and vine-clad foothills which are the beginning of the Mt. Lofty Range.

The city proper is a square mile surrounded by a deep band of parklands, outside of which lie the suburbs. The squares and parklands are the lungs of Adelaide. The squares are cultivated with lawns, flowers, and big ornamental trees and shrubs, where any child may play. The parklands are only here and there made into

tramways depot, railway station, Parliament buildings, Government House, public and lending libraries, museum, art gallery, university, conservatorium of music, and school of mines, all on the edges of the parklands.

Perhaps there is no very remarkable architecture, but the buildings mostly look fresh and are gradually improving and the people pride themselves on the cleanliness of the roads and footways. One of the chief charms of Adelaide is that from almost any street you have a view, either of hills to the south and east. St. Vincent's Gulf, over which the sunsets are often wonderful, or the Torrens, beyond which rise the northern suburbs. The "muddy creek" of 1836 has now been made into an ornamental lake with public gardens and boat sheds on the banks. We forget what it was and that it still does not reach the sea, but loses itself in marshes just behind the sandhills that bar its way to the gulf.

Semi-Circle of Hills

But the semi-circle of hills, topped by Mt. Lofty, are an endless joy. Those old warriors, the rocks of which are said to be some of the oldest on earth, are splendid to look at, and up the hillsides or down in the gullies are endless places for picnics, all within easy reach of the city.

To go to Mt. Lofty summit on a clear morning is a delightful experience. Before one is a wonderful panorama of the plain of Adelaide and suburbs, the seaside resorts, Port Adelaide with its ships and smoking chimneys, St. Vincent's Gulf, and occasionally a faint outline of the peninsula 40 miles across the sea. And coming down the roads one gets most beautiful views, with Adelaide growing nearer and nearer. Or to come down at night, when the lamps of city and suburbs are lit, is almost like looking down on some fairy scene, as the lights sparkle like jewels, with here and there some will-o'-the-wisp of a motor flashing its searchlights.

Even the summer in Adelaide has compensations, for the sun ripens the delicious plums, apricots, peaches, cherries, strawberries, raspberries, grapes, and many more fruits that grow abundantly and with very little trouble in almost every back yard. In the cool of the evening and best of all by moonlight, it is good to drive to the sea and have a dip in the refreshing salt water. The air is so dry and clear that it is pleasant to take one's repose at night on a stretcher under stars which shine out in a most wonderful clear-cut contrast to the surrounding purple of the night.

Adelaide is neither as large, nor as important as Melbourne or Sydney, but, according to Foster Fraser, it is the city of culture and is trying to deserve the title.

LARGE HOTEL FOR WYOMING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CASPER, Wyoming. Wyoming's first "skyscraper," a 12-story hotel, is to be erected here on land purchased from Ole Hansen, former Mayor of Seattle. The building will be twice the height of any business structure in the State at present. It will contain 250 rooms, each with private bath.

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## Spring Fashions

Buds peeping shyly forth, blades of grass wearing new green suits, wee crocuses and jolly little tulips, laughing up at the sun in gay red and yellow dresses—each bud, each blade, each flower a symbol of the new season—of new life—of Spring.

Rivalling all this splendor of new life and new beauty are the Spring Fashions that are on display. The frocks have stolen their colors from the Spring flowers, the coats their styles from the land of sports, the suits their distinction from the artists of design. Spring apparel, wherever its source of inspiration, has achieved admirable charm.

In April the new modes will receive their first formal presentation. It is in keeping with the new life of Spring that we deck ourselves in beautiful things. This season the opportunity is the more fortunate as the clothes are even lovelier than the fashions of other seasons.

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## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

SEVEN VETERANS  
OUT AT AUBURN

Alabama Polytechnic Institute  
Expects to Turn Out Another  
Strong Varsity Baseball Team  
This Spring

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern News Office

AUBURN, Alabama.—With seven members of last year's team back again this year, the Alabama Polytechnic Institute is looking forward to championship baseball this spring, and will make a strong bid for the title to the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association. From the 50 odd aspirants for the positions to be filled, Coach M. J. Donahue does not expect any difficulty in selecting worthy players.

S. M. Barnes '20, who has played a brilliant game at second base for the past three years, has been elected to captain the 1920 team. The early pre-season workouts have shown him to be in form superior, if anything, to his old style. He will undoubtedly resume his old position at second base.

Shortstop is also well taken care of by C. A. Scott '20, a man who has "played a beautiful game in this position for three years. Scott is one of the fastest men in southern college baseball, and is a fair hitter.

First base lies between two veterans, James Lasseter '22 and Daniel Fulghum of the same class. Both have shown marked ability at this position in previous years, Fulghum having been absent at the time Lasseter was holding the place, so there has been no basis of comparison for the two players. They will both undoubtedly be used, but which one will have the greater merit for the position will not be known until the first game is played.

Two brilliant pitchers have returned. They are G. G. Johnston '21 and C. M. Olinier '21. Johnston has been known in past seasons as the "iron man" of southern college baseball, since practically unaided he pitched a championship for Auburn in 1918. He has tremendous speed and wonderful control. Olinier played varsity baseball for the first time last season for the reason that he had previously been unable to control his speed. He has mastered this quality, however, and will alternate with Johnston as first-string pitcher.

Right field will be taken care of by U. V. Whipple '21, who has qualities which make him a credit to the team. He is considered one of the hardest hitters in the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association, has great throwing power and is exceptionally reliable in fielding. Left field will go to J. C. Creel '20, a three-year veteran, a man of great speed, a good hitter and a clever base stealer. Creel is showing excellent form this year.

The places for which selections are still problematical are catcher, center field, and third base. It is more than likely that Lasseter or Fulghum will occupy third base, while the other is at first. The catcher and center fielder are likely to be new men.

**HARVARD SWIMMERS  
CAPTURE DUAL MEET**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Harvard University outpointed Boston University, 32 to 20, in a dual swimming meet held at the Boston Y. M. C. A. tank yesterday. The Crimson representatives carrying off first place in every event. The relay race was a close one, the team composed of John Wooster '20, K. O. Mott-Smith unc., George Tilton '20, and A. H. Brackett '22 nosing out ahead of their Boston opponents in the time of 1m. 49s. The 50 and 100-yard dashes went easily to Brackett, who was Harvard's chief point-winner. The summary:

50-Yard Swim—Won by A. H. Brackett, Harvard; John Wooster, Harvard, second; Morton Ferry, Boston, third. Time—27s.

100-Yard Swim—Won by Brackett, Harvard; Philip Richardson, Boston, second; Wooster, Harvard, third. Time—1m. 4s.

nia, Cornell, Lehigh (twice) and Princeton in dual meets, but lost to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. The Middies are not members of the intercollegiate league. Following is the list of entries for the championships:

Pennsylvania State College—Shirk, 115 pounds; J. B. Garber, 125 pounds; D. D. Dettar, 135 pounds; Miller, 145 pounds; Mowrer, 155 pounds; L. V. Brown, 175 pounds; Black, heavyweight.  
Yale University—W. P. Kronholm and D. C. Townley, 115 pounds; Samuel Karelitz Jr. and Moore, 125 pounds; Patrick Mallon and Warwick, 135 pounds; J. B. Gray and Davis, 155 pounds; J. H. Mallon, 175 pounds; C. L. C. Galt and R. M. Ingersoll, heavyweight.

Princeton University—John Brooks and T. H. Westgate, 115 pounds; J. H. Jacobs Jr., 125 pounds; R. S. Pentz, 135 pounds; John Pershing and J. E. Scraft, 145 pounds; W. S. J. Red, 155 pounds; E. W. A. Schumann, J. P. Dixon, Buchner and Vogt, 175 pounds; C. C. J. Carpenter, heavyweight.  
Columbia University—L. Clifton, 115 pounds; M. G. Molinos, 125 pounds; J. Zoretski, 135 pounds; S. N. Kirkland, 145 pounds; H. Porter, 155 pounds; W. A. M. Beckett and Hickenbacker, 175 pounds; Fargo, heavyweight.

Lehigh University—D. M. Clark and Brunner, 115 pounds; J. N. Naume, 125 pounds; Solomon Hoffman, 135 pounds; J. L. Bertolet, 145 pounds; J. G. Bergdoll Jr. and S. H. Cox, 155 pounds; Good, 175 pounds; Booth, heavyweight.

University of Pennsylvania—C. H. Hove, 115 pounds; S. N. Gerson, 125 pounds; Trautman, 135 pounds; Bishop, 145 pounds; P. B. Ashby, 155 pounds; H. A. Wolf, 175 pounds; P. C. Pendleton, heavyweight.

**FIRST CONTEST  
WON BY OTTAWA**  
National Hockey League Cham-  
pions Defeat Pacific Coast  
in Stanley Cup Series 3 to 2

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The Seattle hockey team, champions of the Pacific Coast, after dominating the play for the greater part of two periods, went down to defeat Monday night before the Ottawa club, eastern champions, in the first game of the world championship series for the Stanley cup, by a score of 3 to 2. The game was played on a water-cooled surface, and was no true test of the relative qualities of the teams engaged, the puck being practically uncontrollable and the contest being largely one of chance.

The western champions secured a two-goal lead in the first and second periods, and until near the close looked like certain winners. Their combination was superior to that of the locals, who relied at the outset largely upon individual effort. In addition Seattle had the advantage in weight. It would appear, however, that the westerners relied too much upon their narrow lead and went too soon upon the defensive, for in the third period Ottawa took advantage of this fact, bottled up the Seattle team and in dashing manner evened the score, and within a very few minutes of time scored the winning goal.

The first period was ragged, and much long-range shooting featured. Foyston, from center, made the first goal for the western men. In the second period Seattle evinced a well-defined system, while the Ottawa players were haphazard. Foyston again scored on a pass from Riley. Neighbor, scoring from the face-off, notched Ottawa's first goal before the period ended. In the third period Ottawa took advantage of this fact, bottled up the Seattle team and in dashing manner evened the score, and within a very few minutes of time scored the winning goal.

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**C. W. MURPHY WITHDRAWS SUIT**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office  
CHICAGO, Illinois.—C. W. Murphy, former owner of the Chicago National League Baseball Club, has withdrawn his petition for a temporary injunction against the National League filed at the time of the major and minor league meetings here in February. The suit asked that the present owners of the Cubs be held liable for the lease taken on the old Chicago park, at the time Mr. Murphy headed the club. No reason was given for the withdrawal.

**MR. ANDERSON TO APPEAR**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office  
ALBANY, New York.—In response to a resolution adopted by the Assembly, William H. Anderson, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, will appear before the judicial committee of that body to explain certain utterances which he has made since the campaign to investigate the league was begun by the wets in the Legislature. Mr. Anderson, who has not hesitated to attack the Assembly wets, and especially Assemblyman Louis A. Cavillier, says that he will go before the committee, but that their action will not keep him from telling the truth about the liquor situation, any more than the threat of investigation.

FINE RECORD BY  
PENNSYLVANIA

Takes Permanent Possession of  
Heppe Trophy by Winning  
the Intercollegiate Basketball  
League Championship Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—This year, for the third time in the history of the Intercollegiate Basketball League, a team has gone through the championship season with a clean record, the University of Pennsylvania having won all 10 of the games it played during the past winter. Not only did the Pennsylvania five make this fine record, but it also won permanent possession of the Heppe trophy.

That the Red and Blue five was one of the best that ever took part in this competition is the sentiment of those who saw it play. It was strong in every department of play, both the attack and the defense showing up prominently. Its team work was of a very high order, and in addition it had the leading individual scorer of the league, G. E. Sweeney '20, at right forward. The team scored 327 points in 10 games and had only 156 scored against it. This gave it an average of 37.7-10 points for and only 15.6-10 against. It was the only team in the league to score 300 points and the only one able to limit the opposition to less than 200.

Yale and Princeton universities shared second place, each winning six games and losing four. Cornell University was fourth with Columbia fifth and Dartmouth last. The last-named team showed an improvement over anything it has shown in the league for some time, and it is freely predicted that the Green will be still further heard from next winter. The results of all the games played in the league race follow:

Pennsylvania.....32 Yale.....16  
Pennsylvania.....44 Yale.....16  
Pennsylvania.....27 Princeton.....21  
Pennsylvania.....26 Princeton.....23  
Pennsylvania.....23 Cornell.....13  
Pennsylvania.....20 Cornell.....10

Pennsylvania.....37 Columbia.....18  
Pennsylvania.....32 Columbia.....10  
Pennsylvania.....41 Dartmouth.....14  
Pennsylvania.....45 Dartmouth.....10

Yale.....26 Princeton.....18  
Princeton.....25 Yale.....10  
Yale.....19 Cornell.....18  
Cornell.....25 Yale.....23

Yale.....28 Columbia.....23  
Yale.....32 Columbia.....31  
Yale.....42 Dartmouth.....21  
Yale.....29 Dartmouth.....13

Princeton.....25 Cornell.....19  
Princeton.....31 Cornell.....26  
Columbia.....26 Princeton.....16  
Princeton.....32 Columbia.....28

Princeton.....24 Dartmouth.....8  
Princeton.....35 Dartmouth.....31  
Columbia.....22 Cornell.....21  
Cornell.....35 Columbia.....12

Cornell.....26 Dartmouth.....22  
Cornell.....35 Dartmouth.....9  
Dartmouth.....27 Columbia.....23  
Columbia.....28 Dartmouth.....25

**SOUTHERN TRIP  
FOR ILLINI NINE**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CHAMPAIGN, Illinois.—A 10-day training trip through the South, from April 1 to 11, has been arranged for the University of Illinois baseball squad. They will tour through the states of Mississippi and Alabama in preparation for the season in the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association. Coach George Clark expects his squad to be in first-class condition after this trip, especially since they have had the benefit of some coaching from G. C. Alexander, famous National League star, and W. W. Gunkel '18, formerly a brilliant Illini pitcher. Coach Clark is already putting a large squad of prospective diamond athletes through some strenuous paces in the university armory. The high caliber of the men who are trying out and the stiff competition for places seems to assure Illinois of a first-rate team for the coming season.

The Illini pitching staff should be a good one if numbers count for anything.

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**Beaded Tip**  
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The New Idea  
Wins

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thing. Foremost among the hurlers is H. R. Ryan '20, captain of the team, who has already pitched two years of varsity baseball. W. S. Arrasmith '20 has also been a dependable pitcher for two years. F. D. Wroble '20 is another who pitched regularly in the past two seasons. The best of the freshman varsity pitchers from last year—H. E. Lampe '22 and W. C. Chamberlain '22, are also at work, while the remaining possibilities are S. I. Heikes '20 and G. Klein '20.

The two best candidates for the catcher's position are P. A. Kaiser '21 and W. K. Kopp '20, both of whom served last year. A new candidate, H. H. McCurdy '22 has, however, put up a strong bid for a place behind the bat. For first base there are the two men who played alternately last year—B. A. Ingwerson '20 and E. T. Johnson '21. F. J. English '20, the regular first baseman in 1917, who played on the varsity for two years, will be a likely candidate if he can develop his batting eye. Other good first basemen are R. W. Reichle '22, end on the 1919 football team, and I. R. Farber '22.

The position at second base will probably be filled by D. K. Kissinger '20, who has two years of baseball to his credit. C. F. Crossley '22 from the freshman varsity of last year may be expected to give him some competition. Shortstop will probably be played by W. K. Kopp '20, if he is not needed as catcher. P. J. Doretti '21 and J. P. Sabo '22 are other possibilities. No candidate has appeared for third base, but it will not be difficult for Coach Clark to shift a man to that position later.

Among the best outfielders are J. B. Edwards '20, R. C. Haas '20, and E. T. Johnson '20, all of whom have held those positions before on varsity teams. Other likely men are E. A. Norton '20, who is showing up well as a hitter; W. P. Crangle '22, football fullback and wrestler, and C. Kammermann '21.

The year's basketball squad is yielding C. R. Carney '22, J. E. Mee '22 and B. A. Ingwerson '20 to the nine. The positions for which Carney and Mee will be candidates are not yet decided upon.

The schedule follows:

April 27—Purdue University at Lafayette.  
May 1—University of Iowa at Urbana; 10—University of Iowa at Iowa City; 15—University of Wisconsin at Madison; 17—Ohio State University at Columbus; 22—University of Wisconsin at Urbana; 27—Ohio State University at Urbana; 29—University of Michigan at Ann Arbor.  
June 2—Purdue University at Urbana; 5—University of Michigan at Urbana; 19—University of California at Berkeley.

CHICAGO TAKES  
OPENING GAME

Defeats University of Pennsylvania in Inter-Sectional Basketball Series by Score 28-24

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—University of Chicago defeated University of Pennsylvania, 28 to 24, in a fast basketball game here Monday night, the first of a three-game series to determine the inter-sectional collegiate championship of the United States. The teams played distinctive styles of game. Chicago's men displayed clever individual floor work and ability to score at short and long ranges equally well. Pennsylvania, on the other hand, depended less on individual floor work and more on a passing game. The visitors passed everything to G. E. Sweeney '20, who, standing to one side at close range, shot six baskets. The Chicago floor work was so fast that Pennsylvania could not keep up in the first half. With substitutes in the second period, Pennsylvania picked up, and gave the Maroons a battle to the end. At the close of the first period the score stood 17 to 6 in favor of Chicago.

E. O. Rosenast '22 at forward and W. H. Huntzinger '22 at center, besides Sweeney, were the mainstays of the Pennsylvania team. Sweeney maintained his reputation as the leading scorer of his league by making 18 points, high honors of the evening. Clarence Vollmer '20, of Chicago, scored six of the Maroon baskets. He shot them from all distances, and was especially good at short range. R. D. Birkoff '21 played his usual brilliant scoring game. The summary:

CHICAGO.....PENNSYLVANIA  
Birkoff, 16.....McNichol, 10  
Vollmer, 6.....Zucker, 6  
Halladay, 6.....Peck, 4  
Curtiss, 4.....Hinkle, 4  
Crisler, 4.....Sweeney, 18  
Storey, 4.....University of Chicago, 28, University of Pennsylvania, 24. Goals from floor—Vollmer 6, Birkoff 4, Halladay, 4, Curtiss 4, Rosenast 2, Sweeney 6, Huntzinger 2, Rosenast 2, for Pennsylvania; Sweeney 6, Vollmer 4, Birkoff 4, for Chicago; Sweeney 6 for Pennsylvania. Referee—E. Birch, Earlham. Umpire—F. H. Young, Illinois Wesleyan. Time—Two 20m. periods.

SCOTTISH JUNIORS  
WIN FROM IRELAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Glasgow Office

GLASGOW, Scotland.—Of the association football games played in the Scottish League on February 28 there were three on Glasgow grounds. At the same time, on the pitch of Park Thistle at Firhill, Glasgow, the thirty-first international match between the juniors of Scotland and Ireland took place, resulting in a win for Scotland by 3 goals to 1. The results bring out the vagaries of "form." Thus, Queens Park defeated Dumbarton by 5 goals to 1, and this after going down before Kilmarnock only a week before by the same total; while Kilmarnock kept up their reputation for goal-scoring by taking 4 goals from Hibernians for the loss of a single. Only one game was drawn, that between Heart of Midlothian and Raith Rovers, which ended 1 to 1.

Neither of the leaders of the league had easy victories. Rangers, who had Clyde as their guests at Ibrox Park, succeeded in scoring the only goal of the match about three minutes from the start, when the wind was strongly in their favor. Celtic in their game with Hamilton Academicals won by 2 to 0. The game between Queens Park and Dumbarton on the ground of the latter was a curious one. Queens Park scoring no fewer than 5 goals to their opponents 1. What was remarkable about the win was that all five goals were scored by the amateurs against the wind.

Motherwell met their opponents of many seasons, Albion Rovers, at Motherwell. There are few clubs in the Scottish League who are followed more enthusiastically by their supporters than these two of the populous iron and steel district of Lanarkshire. Motherwell have been ahead of their rivals for several years, but a leveling process has been going on, until now there is not a great deal between the teams. The result of their encounter on this occasion shows it; for Motherwell only defeated the Rovers by 2 goals to 0.

The discovery of the football season in Scotland would appear to have been Armadale. In the first round of the Scottish cup ties they defeated Clyde, in the second round they beat Hibernians, and now on February 28 in the third round, after a drawn game at Armadale, they have beaten Ayr United on the pitch of the latter by 1 to 0. In their encounter with Ayr United they played on a strange ground and under conditions believed to be all in favor of Ayr; and yet they scored the only goal of the match about 10 minutes from the interval.

**HERIOTONIANS ARE  
STILL UNDEFEATED**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Glasgow Office  
GLASGOW, Scotland.—The principal Scottish rugby football games on February 21 took place in Edinburgh, three of the leading Glasgow teams taking part in them. Chief interest was taken in the match between Heriotonians and Edinburgh Academicals, because there was more than a possibility that the latter might be able to stop the victorious and unbeaten career of their redoubtable opponents. This, however, they failed to do. The Heriotonians managed to establish a lead of 10 points in the first half; and it was well for them they did, as the Academicals afterward gave them as much as they could do to prevent defeat. Heriots scored 16 points to the Academicals' 12.

West of Scotland defeated Edinburgh University by 10 to 9. There was as little between the teams as between the final points. The game between Glasgow Academicals and Edinburgh Wanderers was also a very close one. It ended in a draw, 3 to 3. Stewarts College Former Pupils had no difficulty with Glasgow University, defeating the students by 27 points to 0. Watsonians simply played with Edinburgh Former Pupils, piling on 52 points, while preventing a single point being scored against themselves.

In Glasgow there was only one first-class fixture, that between Glasgow High School Former Pupils and Royal High School Former Pupils, Edinburgh, the former winning 2 tries to 1 try.

Two Border games were played, in one of which Selkirk defeated Gala' by 11 to 0. The match at Hawick was a strenuous one, Jedforest winning by 5 points to 3. Jedforest are now virtual Border champions for the season. They have won 12, drawn 1, and lost only 2. They have scored against their opponents 142 points, while only 45 have been registered against them. In the matter of points scored against them they come next to the Heriotonians, who have dropped 35 points so far in the 17 games they have played.

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On account of strike in Holland sailings up to and including April 3 have been cancelled.  
New sailing schedule will be announced as soon as possible.  
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**FRY NOW HOLDING  
HIS SIXTH TITLE**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its London Office

LONDON, England.—S. H. Fry, the amateur billiard champion of Great Britain, who defeated W. B. Marshall in the final heat of the championship tournament, has now won the title six times, the first occasion being in 1893. He thus reaches the high level of billiard excellence achieved by H. C. Vorr and A. P. Gaskell in former days.

The champion had no easy passage to the goal in this year's contest and against his final competitor, who was entirely new to the championship competition, he was in arrears even up to the beginning of the third and final day's play, although for one brief period he had led the lead. On the last day, however, Fry's experience pulled him through and enabled him to win by 512 points in 3000 up.

Fry's final game was not by any means his best performance in the tournament for in beating J. Graham Symes in the semi-final he had accomplished something even better than his uphill fight against Marshall. In reaching the final round Fry won from P. Shepherd in the first round by a walkover. In the second round he defeated H. L. Fleming by 833 points; in the third he defeated M. J. Vaughan by 889 points, and in the semi-final he defeated J. G. Symes by 895 points. Marshall defeated A. E. Graham in the first round by 691 points; A. L. Onslow in the second round by 1217; E. H. Hinds in the third round by 119, and J. G. Taylor in the semi-final by 147 points.

**ASSOCIATION RESULTS**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Office

LONDON, England. (Monday). Bradford beat Manchester City 2 goals to 1. Bradford City defeated Oldham Athletic 1 to 0, and Newcastle United beat Sheffield Wednesday 7 to 5, in the First Division today. Tottenham beat West Ham 2 to 0 in the Second Division.

**SCOTTISH CURLERS  
WIN FROM ENGLAND**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its London Office  
MANCHESTER, England.—Scotland beat England for the seventh time in 10 matches, in an international curling match held recently at the Manchester Ice Palace, 69 shots separating the two teams at the conclusion of the two days' play. Scotland established a big lead on the first day, and finished up 108 in front at the halfway stage. The Bradford rink under T. McDowall, and Huddersfield under A. Haining, the English champion, were the only rinks to make a stand for England on this first day.

On the second day, however, England won seven and drew one of the 12 matches, the Lancashire rinks, and especially the Manchester ones, being the best of the English representatives. The Scottish team lost a good deal of its commanding lead, but still had enough in hand to claim a substantial win.

**Dry as the Desert Winds**  
But cold as the water that trickles from the oasis spring is the air in the Herrick Refrigerator. Both qualities are necessary to perfect refrigeration and both are found within the insulated walls of the prize-winning Herrick. The Herrick air currents sweep up and down in a perpetual, refreshing activity that keeps walls and shelves constantly dry. No spot of moisture can remain to touch or taint the food.

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833 River Street, Waterloo, Iowa.

CONDITIONS NAMED  
FOR CYCLING RACES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its London Office

LONDON, England.—The conditions governing the international tourist trophy races for motorcycles in the Isle of Man this year have now been made public. Both the junior and senior races will be run, the former for machines having engines of 350 c.c., and the latter of 500 c.c. cylinder capacity. The races will be run over the well-known course on the Isle of Man, starting from a point near Douglas, thence via Ballacraigne, Kirk-michael, Ballaugh, Sulby, and Ramsey, over Snaefell Mountain, and back to the starting point.

Large squads of men are already busy preparing the roads on the island. The events will be run off on June 15 and 17, and during the "Tourist Trophy" or "T. T." week, as it is called locally, a huge carnival will be held in Douglas.

The winner of each race will be entitled to hold either the junior or senior trophy, and the winning rider will receive a money prize and a special gold medal. The second and third in each race will also receive money prizes and gold medals. All drivers completing the course within half an hour of the winner will receive gold medals. With the object of encouraging the lightweight class, a special cup has been offered for which only drivers of machines with a cylinder capacity of 250 c.c. or under will be eligible. In addition there will be a special award for competitors who, in the opinion of the stewards, shall have exhibited such pluck and endurance or such capacity to triumph over difficulties as to deserve special recognition.

As the object of the International Tourist Trophy Races is to encourage the developing of touring motorcycles, no purely racing machines will be allowed to enter, and the competing machines must be fully equipped for the road with mudguards, two independent brakes, and the necessary tools. The competing cycles must weigh not less than 132½ pounds and 110½ pounds, without fuel, oil, and tools, in senior and junior races, respectively. Also the respective tank capacities must not be less than 1½ and 1¼ gallons.

Practicing will be supervised by the Auto Cycle Union. No competitor will be permitted to start in either race unless he has completed at least six circuits of the course, one of which shall have been completed in 1h. 19m. in the case of junior entrants. For light-weights of 250 c.c. capacity and under this time is extended to 1h. 30m.

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## CALIPHATE RIGHTS AS SEEN IN INDIA

Right Hon. Ameer Ali Makes a Strong Plea for the Retention of the Caliphate and Thrace in the Hands of the Sultan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.  
LONDON, England.—The course of events has made it obvious that the British Government must have attached much more weight than the general British public to the urgent representations in regard to the Turkish Treaty which were made to it on behalf of King George's Moslem subjects. The Indian point of view which so strongly influenced the allied delegates to the London Peace Conference is therefore, important. It is clearly set out in the following interview with the Right Hon. Ameer Ali, with whom a representative of The Christian Science Monitor recently had an interesting conversation. Mr. Ameer Ali, LL. D., is a member of the judicial committee of the Privy Council and the most distinguished of Indian jurists and writers on legal subjects. Although his views in no way approximate to those commonly held in Britain and America, no one is better qualified to express the Indian Muhammadan standpoint.

"There are 100,000,000 Moslems," Mr. Ameer Ali remarked, "under the rule of our Sovereign. In India alone there are 82,000,000; in Egypt, if I am not mistaken, some 12,000,000. Although the Shi'ahs of India do not regard the Sultan as their Caliph and only number about 10,000,000, in India they are absolutely united with the Sunnis in their present feelings with regard to Turkey and the Sunni Caliphate. It has been wrongly represented in England. I believe on purpose, that the Shi'ahs at this moment are not actuated by the same sentiments which have animated the vast Sunni population of the world.

### A Factor for Consideration

As I say, there is absolute unanimity throughout the Moslem world on the question of the retention of the Caliphate and the Province of Thrace in the hands of the ruler of the Turkish state, who is the spiritual head of the vast Sunni congregation, amounting at the lowest estimate, to over 200,000,000 people. The feeling which is surging over the whole of India regarding Turkey and the Turkish Caliphate, is a factor for consideration which no statesman, in my opinion, can ignore.

"British administrators who have been in direct touch with it can estimate its intensity and have already raised their voice against the danger of trampling upon it. They have advanced in emphatic terms the fatuity of the idea that it is a factitious agitation. Those who wish the British public to treat with contempt the living sentiment of their Moslem fellow-subjects, are willfully shutting their eyes to the gravest danger which has arisen within the empire in the past 50 or

60 years. They are willfully trying to delude the people of England to suppose that this living sentiment is of no significance, that it is a mere 'shadowy terror'.

### Mr. Lloyd George's Pledge

"At the gravest crisis in the war, when doubts and apprehensions had grown up in the minds of the Moslem people and the Moslem soldiers, as to the designs and intentions of England respecting Turkey, Mr. Lloyd George, speaking in the name of the British Nation and the Empire as a whole, said: 'Nor are we fighting to deprive Turkey of its capital nor of the rich and renowned lands of Asia Minor and Thrace which are predominantly Turkish in race.' These words, deliberately and solemnly uttered on January 5, 1918, had the effect of allaying the panic which had arisen among the Moslems who had lavishly given their wealth and unstinting help to the British cause; their doubts and apprehensions were removed. They accepted the declaration of the Prime Minister as a solemn pledge given by and on behalf of the British Empire that Constantinople, Thrace, and Turkey proper, would be left intact and uninterfered with. To raise an outcry against the fulfillment of this pledge after full advantage of it had been taken by Great Britain, would be regarded by the Moslem world as the greatest breach of faith. Moslem soldiers laid down their lives in the cause of England in the firm belief that the word of England would never be broken, and if, at this juncture, at the demand of a section of the press and people of England, the pledge is to be broken, the effect, to my mind, would be disastrous.

"I have stated the point of view from which I look at the question as a British citizen. I think it right to say a few words regarding Turkey. It is extraordinary that Englishmen do not see the absurdity of the fulminations against Islam and the right of the Ottoman Caliph to the spiritual headship which his family and his house have held for over four centuries.

### Constantinople a Sacred City

"The fact remains that the Sunni world, which includes by far the largest proportion of Moslems, accepts

him as de jure and de facto Imam and spiritual head. Constantinople has been the capital of the caliphate and of the Turkish Empire ever since 1453. It is now covered with Moslem institutions, with Moslem shrines, mosques, mausolea. It has become a Moslem city and is regarded as a sacred city, sacred by its associations and traditions to the Moslem world. It is certainly not so sacred as Mecca and Medina, but in the eyes of Islam from the shores of the Atlantic as far toward the East as the Pacific, it is loved and venerated next to the holy cities; it is lovingly called *Islambol*, which is the name by which it is commonly known. This is not a new word. It has existed ever since its capture by Muhammad II. and a reference to it will be found in the well-known work of Professor Grosvenor, the American authority.

"Adrianople is also regarded as a holy city. To drive the Turk from Constantinople and Thrace, which is, as Mr. Lloyd George has stated, predominantly Turkish in race, would be a degradation to the Caliph and an insult to Islam. Is it to be wondered at, then, that the threat should create immense and vehement feeling in the Moslem world? The French, with their practical common sense, realize this. It is strange that in England, which holds in her hands the destinies of three to four times as many Moslems as France does, there should be such violent animosity where the feelings of the King's Moslem subjects are concerned.

### Generous Asylum to Jews

"There is another point. The Turks have been called cruel rulers and they have been accused of committing terrible crimes. On the other hand, the Turkish rulers gave to the Jews when they fled from the gibbet and the stake of Christian Spain, a generous asylum. They guaranteed to their non-Moslem subjects the fullest toleration and secured them the freest enjoyment of their communal and religious rights. Muhammad II, who captured Constantinople, granted them a charter, which has been renewed time after time. Greeks, Armenians, and Jews have prospered in their dominions and have enjoyed the rights and privileges from a time

when the word toleration was unknown in Europe. Even at the time of Alexander Pope, the poet, the Roman Catholics in England had to pay double land tax. The Turkish capitation tax on non-Moslems was lighter in comparison to the burden of the revenue on the Turkish Moslems.

"The Turkish rulers ruthlessly suppress revolutions and risings fostered almost always from outside, but there are any other nation which has not been ruthless in repressing rebellion? What about Russia? Fair-minded people must remember that there are always two sides to every question, and Turkey has not been allowed a hearing up to this time. One would like an impartial inquiry, such as Turkey has always demanded, and there is plenty of material setting out the real facts to be found in the report of the Carnegie Commission after the Balkan Wars, in the report of the Allied Commission in Smyrna on the Greek massacres, in the reports of Russian officers in Armenia, and in other directions."

### ITALIAN AIRSHIP LANDS IN SYRIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.  
BEIRUT, Syria.—An Italian airship, which was on its way to Japan, was recently obliged to make a forced landing near Reka, on account of engine trouble. The Bedouins hastened to the scene, giving the aviators every assistance, and later taking them to a place of safety. The Sheikh Mehem Bey, chief of the Anazir tribe, offered them hospitality. The aviators wrote to the Italian Consul expressing their gratitude to the Arabs for the courteous treatment extended to them.

## WAGES INCREASED IN BRITISH NEEDLE TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.  
LONDON, England.—About 3000 girls employed at West End dressmaking and sewing establishments, met at the Queen's Hall recently to consider the result of the negotiations for increased wages and better working conditions which have been in progress with the Employers' Association for some time and which concluded a short while since.

Miss M. Talbot, president of the Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, presided. She said that as a result of the negotiations all employees in the needle trade would receive an increase of 6s. a week and all assistants 5s. a week.

It was stated by the chairman that over 30,000 girls would be affected by the new rates, which took effect as from February 16.

P. C. Hoffman, the secretary, stated that the chief concessions gained were payment for bank holidays, providing girls did not absent themselves from work the day following a bank holiday for any other reason than illness, and one week's holiday with payment for six months' service and one additional day for each month up to 12 months.

The new rates of pay are: Learners entering the trade between the age of 14 and 15 years commence at 9s. a week, with a six-monthly rise for four years, when they will receive 31s. a week. Those entering between 15 and 16 years of age commencing at 9s. a week, to reach 31s. a week at the end of three years. Junior hands 37s.,

senior hands 44s. Junior dressmaking alteration hands 37s., and seniors 42s. Power machinists 37s., treadle machinists 39s. Junior embroidery machinists (power) 39s., and seniors 46s. Junior beading and embroidery machinists (treadle) 43s., and seniors 50s. Hand frame embroideresses, juniors 37s., and seniors 44s.

The agreement is to remain in operation for 12 months, with one month's notice prior to that date. The agreement also provides that if the cost of living shows an advance of above 7½ per cent for a period of three months, the union officials have power to apply for a further increase in wages.

## PERMANENT COURT OF JUSTICE PROPOSED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Holland.—The discussions between the delegates from Denmark, Holland, Norway, Sweden and

Switzerland and on the drafts for the institution of a Permanent Court of International Justice began in February, in the Japanese Hall of the Peace Palace. The presidency was intrusted to Mr. Loder, one of the Dutch delegates. The other Dutch delegates are Mr. Limburg and Professor van Vollenhoven.

### EXHIBITION OF IRISH INDUSTRIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.  
DUBLIN, Ireland.—The Royal Dublin Society is arranging to help small Irish industries by opening an exhibition of Irish village industries in connection with the cattle show in June. Last year at the horse show the art industries exhibition was the means of bringing to public notice what was being done by Irish craftsmanship, including work in metal, wood, leather, glass, and textiles. The proposed exhibition will do the same for village industries, and will include homespun, hand-loom work, needlework, and toy making.

# Revell & Co.

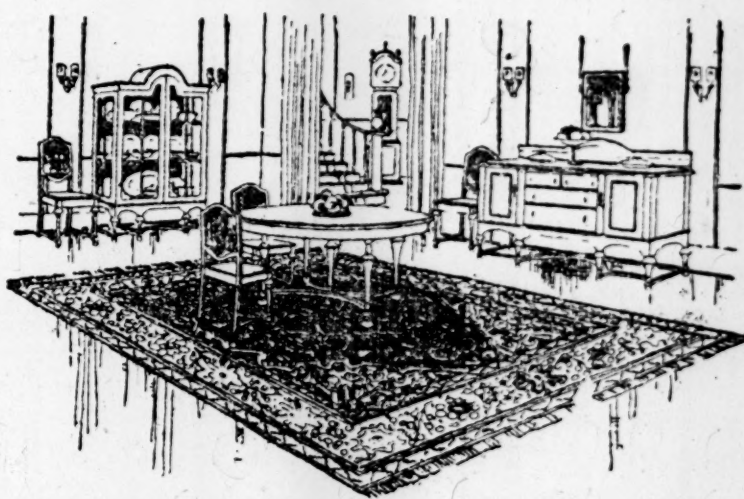
Oriental Rug Merchants

## March Sale Now in Progress

New Importation Persian Rugs,

Large and Small Sizes

## Oriental Saruk Rugs for the Living Room



The Saruk Oriental Rug is one of the finest and most durable that the Far East sends to us. They are the delight of the connoisseur and pleasing to all who behold them. They make an ideal Living Room floor covering—and give a charming effect to the house or apartment.

The prices—675.00—850.00—1150.00—1350.00—1650.00

Sizes range from 9 feet 3 inches to 12 feet long by 6 feet 6 inches to 9 feet wide.

### Beloochistan Rugs

45.00 55.00 62.50

Beloochistan Rugs, silky effects, size about 5 feet by 3 feet.

### Persian Hall Rugs

95.00 115.00 135.00

Nine, 10, 12, 14 feet long, 3.3 to 4 feet wide. Antique and modern rugs in soft tones. Also some bright effects.

### Persian Mossoul Rugs

65.00 75.00 80.00

Persian Mossouls, soft tone effects, from 5 to 7 feet long and from 3.3 to 4 feet wide.

### Dozars and Lilhan Persians

135.00 150.00 165.00

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The almost square size rugs, 4.5x 6.6. Quaint Oriental effects in soft tones.

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In unusual designs and soft effects in all tones. Sizes average 3x5 feet.

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FOREIGN POLICY OF  
TZECHO-SLOVAKIADr. Benes Has Formulated  
Sound Central European Policy  
Acceptable to Allies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia.—The Tzecho-Slovak National Assembly recently held a discussion on the Central European and Russian situation, which was opened by a detailed statement from the Foreign Minister, Dr. Benes. Dr. Benes dealt first with the Russian orientation, advocated by Dr. Kramar, a policy which consists in aiming at the grouping together of the Slav nations, and which was described by Dr. Benes as the romantic policy of the old Russian régime. As opposed to this, Dr. Benes formulated a new and sound central European policy which is to be conducted in strictest agreement with the Allies, and with which, he stated, President Masaryk was in full agreement.

"We reject," Dr. Benes said, "the conception of a Slav policy such as was proclaimed before the war, and which afterward was exhibited in connection with the Russian problem. It was a romantic policy, which was not based upon the real facts of the case or a real knowledge of Slav affairs. In many cases it consisted merely of empty words and phrases."

## Will Help Russia

"It is perfectly obvious, of course, that we must carry out a Slav policy, that we wish to carry it out, and that we shall do so. So far as this policy concerns Russia, we must and shall help Russia as far as it is in our power to do so. At the present moment the problem of our relationship to Russia is presented to us in a rather acute form. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs is making all preparations that we may take action in this respect with the rest of our Allies. This is rendered possible by our present close collaboration with all our Allies, to whom we desire to remain faithful."

"Our policy in Central Europe is also closely associated with this factor. The attitude of the Foreign Ministry in this matter is clear and well known. We are in central Europe (I employ this term in a geographical and not in a political sense), and we must therefore carry out a central European policy. This policy, both as regards Austria and Hungary, as well as Poland and Rumania, must be prompted by entirely new conceptions. We are continually being confronted by problems arising from the contrast between new and old régimes. Our policy toward Austria is nothing more nor less than a concrete instance of these newly developed ideas, which for all future time in the whole of Europe will signify a policy of peace, concord, moderation—in fact a policy of construction. We desire a peaceful policy toward Hungary as well, in spite of the fact that in Hungary they will not realize this. But we have no desire to be weak, nor shall we be so in our

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dealings with anybody. This is our answer to various declarations made by Magyar politicians.

## In Accord With the World

"We want our cause to be identified with the cause of all Europe and, in fact, the whole world, so that if anybody should take steps against us the whole world would necessarily act on our behalf."

Dr. Kramar, answering Dr. Benes, said that though he entertained other views as regards the Russian situation, yet he found himself in agreement with Dr. Benes' central European policy. "The monarchist reaction in Hungary," he said, "is an imminent danger for Tzecho-Slovakia, as well as for Austria. Close relations should be established with Jugos-Slavia. The same is true of our relations with Poland, which, however, will not be possible as long as Poland entertains imperialistic aims." Dr. Kramar had no objection to economic relations with Germany, but he pleaded for a foreign policy based on fidelity to the entente. "The future of Tzecho-Slovakia," he said, "demands a strong Russia which, however, cannot be regenerated until after the victory of the anti-Bolshevist forces. In this sense Tzecho-Slovakia should pursue her Slav policy, because a German revanche policy would be impossible in face of a strong Slav group."

## NEED FOR WOMEN MAGISTRATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—Resolutions carried at the annual meeting of the Legal Aid Fund of the National Federation of Women Teachers have been sent to the Lord Chancellor, the Prime Minister, the Home Secretary, and Mr. Bonar Law. These urge that women magistrates should be appointed immediately in every city, town, and rural district; that where any bench is full or has too many members to sit at once, the immediate appointment of women magistrates be made possible by dividing the members and having a rota; and that all "children's care committees of magistrates" should have women appointed to them.

## BONUS RETENTION FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York.—William H. Edwards, collector of internal revenue here, plans to oppose the proposal before Congress to do away with the \$240 bonus paid during the past year to all federal employees whose salary does not exceed \$2750. Mr. Edwards does not believe that

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government employees receive enough pay, and he believes that such a policy is indefensible. Low salaries, he says, affect particularly the government clerks. His own department is handicapped because its employees leave to take up more lucrative private employment. Mr. Edwards in these assertions is echoing the statements made here by William D. Redfield, former Secretary of Commerce, and by E. T. Meredith, Secretary of Agriculture.

COOPERATION IN  
ENFORCEMENT SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan.—Two orders from Washington regarding enforcement of national prohibition are believed by authorities to be designed to clear up conflicts of power and to prevent misunderstandings such as halted the recent raiding party into northern Michigan led by Maj. A. V. Dalrymple of Chicago.

The first instruction authorized United States Commissioner Hatch at Marquette, Michigan, to issue warrants for liquor violators. Mr. Hatch's refusal to sign warrants for Major Dalrymple was the chief factor in causing the raiding party to return without completing its mission. The second order, from John F. Kramer, national prohibition supervisor, relieves Major Dalrymple's agents of all power except that of locating contraband liquor. It directs that the agents shall make no seizures without the approval of the District Attorney; that they shall obtain warrants from the United States Commissioner before making raids, and that they shall be accompanied by federal marshals who will take into custody confiscated liquor.

## THEATERS

"What's In a Name?"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—John Murray Anderson has brought out at the Maxine Elliott theater a revue which is distinguished by two characteristics not invariably akin to its kind. "What's In a Name?" is both original and beautiful. Its originality for the most part is something more honest than the merely daring. Its beauty is something finer than the merely garish. Its cast includes no one in particular, hence several players, and deservedly, win the esteem of every audience. Milton Ager's music is "jazzy," but intelligent enough to be satirical in the excellent number about the classical pieces from which writers of "jazzical" tunes poach their well preserved melodies. Mr. Anderson's book has no plot, which no one misses, but his lyrics have wit, rhythm, and ingenious rhyme, which some of us, at least, appreciate.

His stage direction is the production's real asset. There are any number of scenes, quickly changed by the use of forestage, gauze curtain, heavier curtain and main stage. The main backdrop is a plain panel affair, stretching in stately narrow oblongs from the floor out into the flies, and softly reflective of any color of light. These panels may be separated in the middle to admit a narrow staircase, or they may be removed entirely, for one scene, in favor of winding stairs at the left, with a huge sweep of tapestry serving as backdrop. From the prompter's box in the middle of the old footlights shines a white spotlight, casting great shadows of the players on the panels. The footlights are not used, and from above and from the sides colored lights are focused on players and scene, so that almost every

grouping, and especially when the gauze curtain is used in front, takes on the appearance of a fine painting.

Since when has a stage director of a revue spot-lit the flash of red in my lady's robe, this one splash of high color animating the whole scene?

Which is saying enough about the settings and lighting, perhaps. But a word about the costumes is but due. Some are less than one likes to see, but most are tasteful creations of the costume designers' art. There is a Watteau, musical clock effect which is more beautiful than any musical comedy scene within memory, except the Japanese scene in the same piece, so ably staged by Michio Ito. The final procession of bridal gowns makes even a man fairly gasps in astonishment at such lavish and yet mannerly beauty, in a musical show. The revue, in fact, is too full of good things, and some may have been cut by now. The gentleman who plays the piano and falls over everything in his way could very well be relegated to the Century Roof and the Palace, whence he came. One or two jokes could be snipped out. The otherwise clever "Highlowbrow" sketch would be as entertaining if its players called them Balzac and Mopassant, and not Balzac and Mopassant. Beatrice Herford could be given twice as much time. So could Gloria Foy, to dance, and little Miss Connors, to do anything at all. The

burlesque of musical comedy finales should remain.

More Mr. Anderson. There is something Mr. Zeigfeld's Follies have always just missed. You are getting warm. Keep reaching for it. And keep up your courage, that splendid courage which goes so far as to enable you to show that Pandora's box was filled with jewels.

UNIONS ORGANIZE TO  
COMBAT HIGH PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CHEYENNE, Wyoming.—Representatives of Labor unions here have completed an organization to combat the high cost of living by boycotting articles which it is believed are being made the basis of profiteering and inspiring prosecution of persons alleged to be profiteers. Several thousand consumers are associated in the movement. The first use of the boycott will be against potatoes, which are selling at \$6.75 a hundredweight here, as compared with \$3.75 a hundredweight last November. Representatives of the organization have secured affidavits relative to alleged profiteering by dealers in necessities and will lay these before the United States attorney.

SENATE CONFIRMS  
CRANE NOMINATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The United States Senate on Monday confirmed the nomination of Charles R. Crane as Minister to China, a post for which he was named by President Wilson a few weeks ago. Mr. Crane has recently returned from an important mission to the Near East, where he was engaged in problems connected with diplomatic affairs and relief work.

No record vote was taken on the confirmation of Mr. Crane.

## GRANITE CUTTERS ASK \$8 A DAY

BARRE, Vermont.—Granite cutters belonging to the Barre branch, Granite Cutters International Association, have presented a request to local manufacturers calling for a minimum wage of \$8 a day, beginning on April 1. This is intended to supersede the present wage agreement, which calls for an increase of 40 cents to \$6.40 a day on April 1, 1920, and to \$6.80 on April 1, 1921. The request will be referred to a centralized body representing the Association of Employers and the cutters.

## CARSON PIRIE SCOTT &amp; Co

CHICAGO

## The New Fashions for Spring

ASSORTMENTS are at the height of completeness. Nothing in the new that carries the impress of individuality is lacking. Every style is touched with the fresh charm of springtime. Quickly and unerringly selections may be made. And as the time grows short that is a point of no small importance. A brief review of these assortments follows. It is given merely as guide for selection.

Women's New Suits  
Are \$50 to \$225

And within that price range women are certain, we believe, to find their preferences and plans of expenditure anticipated.

Here are suits of tricotines, of Poiret twills, with the flat, smart tuxedo collars, with braid-bound edges or braided motifs. There are suits of jersey and of mixtures. And the first of the new silk suits. Priced according to style and material.

Women's Spring Frocks  
Are \$45 to \$200

From the quaint charm of a ruffled taffeta to the winsome loveliness of the printed chiffons one goes. Then from the simple smartness of a tailored tricotine frock to the richness of a crepe meteor frock. And interest grows more and more.

New decorative motifs are noted and unusualities in the way of color touches. Beads in jewel-like colors sparkle on many a frock. The prices vary with the material and style.

Women's Spring Wraps  
From \$50 to \$250

One may be as individual as one wishes this year. If the preference be for the street coats, here are the smartest of the new in Polo cloths and tricotines. If it's utility, one finds it in mixtures and tweeds of English types.

Other coats there are admirably adapted to many and different uses.

For afternoon, and evening there are exquisite wraps of duvetyn in dull rich blue tones. Or of satins with fur. Prices vary according to style and material.

The Suit Pictured is of Very Fine Tricotine  
The Frock of Printed Georgette Crepe Beaded

The modes sketched above were chosen as representative of many others equally attractive. In them one may note the details that distinguish this season's styles, cleverly expressed.

In the Coat of the Suit  
a Flare and Panels

The flare is cleverly handled and, although it is emphasized by elaborate braiding, still a straightness in effect is achieved by the panels. Priced \$150.

In the Frock—Jet Beads  
Make a Striking Border

The Georgette crepe is dotted in blue or black on white and mounted on taffeta, in some white, others blue or black. The girdle is of taffeta. Priced at \$115.

Fourth Floor, North.

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## MILK CONTROLLED BY CAN OWNERS

Shortage of Containers Said to Prevent Marketing of Surplus Milk in New York State—Alliance That Keeps Up Prices

NEW YORK, New York—By owning most of the milk cans and controlling in the city a greater proportion of pasteurization stations than the farmers or the Dairymen's League controls in the country, the distributing companies keep a firm hold on receipts and distribution of milk here, in the opinion of Edward Swann, district attorney, who nevertheless believes that the city, in cooperation with the League, can arrange a plan by which the 2,500,000-quart daily surplus milk production can be brought into the city and sold to the people at a price lower than that charged by the distributing companies.

Mr. Swann understands that the farmers own about 20 pasteurizing plants, the league six, and the distributing companies the rest, which means most of the pasteurizing is done by the companies in this city. He says that, in addition to this advantage, the companies own 90 per cent of the cans used for shipping, the farmers owning only enough to enable them to deliver the milk at the company's plants in the country.

One of the difficulties in the way of bringing in the surplus production is, therefore, shortage of cans. The League officials believe that at least 10,000 more 40-quart cans would be needed, at a cost of \$50,000. The League aims to help the farmers sell all the milk they produce, but is trying to ascertain the exact amount of the surplus. Mr. Swann thinks that milk at 10 or 12 cents would be eagerly bought up by the people, although the distributing companies say there is no market for the 2,500,000 quarts.

There are 510 public schools which could be used as distributing centers, and the force which serves lunch for the children in each school every day could, it is believed, handle the milk sales.

The conferences with Mr. Swann are not final, for all plans must be passed on by the city authorities. He aims simply to show whether any plans are feasible. The outcome may be proof whether or not the Dairymen's League and the distributing companies are so closely allied in the present scheme of milk distribution that a third party could not intervene with a plan whose sole purpose is to give the public more milk at a smaller price.

Meanwhile Dr. Royal S. Copeland, commissioner of health, has criticized the league officials as business men, and he thinks they should be farmers in direct touch with milk production. He claims that they deal with the whole problem as a business proposition, without considering the "poverty of the city, the undernourishment that exists among children, and the absolute necessity to work out a plan to protect the farmer and at the same time to make it possible to distribute milk at a price at which the poor can buy it."

## SECRETARY OF WAR TO VISIT ROCK ISLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, will leave Washington, probably on Tuesday of next week, for Rock Island, Illinois, where the 7000 employees in the United States arsenal are awaiting a decision as to the future status of the establishment. The needs of the War Department do not require the retention of so large a force, but the employees have had, since the armistice, representatives in Washington soliciting orders from other government departments for goods which can be turned out at the arsenal.

The decision will be made by Mr. Baker, after investigation, whether the force shall be reduced, and if so, in what proportions. He will also decide to what extent, if any, the arsenal may engage in the production of goods not needed by the War Department.

## CANADIAN CLAIMS FOR LOSS DURING WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office  
OTTAWA, Ontario—The Hon. Martin Burrell, Undersecretary of State, has presented his annual report to the House of Commons. It is this department which has the incorporation of public companies under its jurisdiction. The report states that during the fiscal year 1918 the number of companies incorporated was 512 with a total capitalization of \$214,326,000, and the number of existing companies to which supplementary letters patent were issued was 117, of which 69 increased their capital stock \$67,583,625, 11 decreased their capital stock \$2,115,985, the remaining 37 being granted supplementary letters patent for various objects such as changing names and extending powers. There were also issued 37 charters incorporating associations without share capital under the Companies Act Amendment Act, 1917, making a total of 666 charters and supplementary charters issued during the year, an increase of 15 as compared with the previous year; whilst the total capitalization of new companies and the increased capital of existing companies amounted to \$279,793,640.

It is pointed out that during the year many important duties were assigned to the department in the direction of investigating and reporting

upon claims of persons in Canada against the enemy for loss and damage occasioned by the war. Thomas Mulvey, Undersecretary of State, was appointed to collect all "claims of Canadians for damages suffered through the illegal warfare of the enemy," and also for claims against Canadians for breaches of contract arising out of the operation of the statutory trading list in neutral countries. This department also had the task assigned to it of collecting claims against Russia, whilst the Secretary of State is also chairman of the Enemy Debts Committee, which has been collecting "information respecting and investigating enemy debts and property and property of Canadians requisitioned, sequestered or destroyed by enemy governments." The claims have been very large, amounting to over \$42,000,000 arising from enemy warfare and over \$5,750,000 against Russia.

## ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

John F. Kramer Points at Benefits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—"In two years the economic benefits of prohibition will have become so pronounced that no proposal to return to conditions existing before July 1, 1919, will receive serious consideration for an instant," said John F. Kramer, United States commissioner for enforcement of the Volstead Act, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, while in Boston recently. "The benefits of prohibition are making a larger and larger appeal to the people as time goes on, and I am sure that there will be very few voices raised in defense of the sale of liquor at the end of the period mentioned. The liquor interests are working all their resources to the limit, in their efforts to arouse a substantial public sentiment in favor of concessions, because they know that the constructive power of the nation is going to be strengthened by the absence of liquor, and that this condition is going to become more and more marked as the days pass. They know, too, that just as soon as the women of the United States begin to vote there will be no more hope of reestablishing even a vestige of the conditions which existed during the legalized sale of intoxicating liquors. There is no doubt as to how women will vote on such questions. They are instinctively right on great moral issues, and the liquor question affords them no problem."

### Four Years of Prosperity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office  
SPOKANE, Washington—The economic benefits directly attributable to the absence of the saloon in this city since the state prohibition law went into effect on January 1, 1916, are patent even to the casual observer. City and county officials, proprietors of large and small business enterprises, employers' associations, labor leaders, and others in close contact with public affairs are practically unanimous in their verdict that no single influence has operated so mightily not only in the production of a greater degree of prosperity in commercial lines, but also in the production of genuine prosperity and happiness in the homes of all classes of citizens.

Railroad officials report that their employees are saving much more money than when the open saloon flourished. Wholesalers in all lines say that their customers are buying more and better goods than in former years, and retailers tell a similar story, reporting a great reduction in uncollectable accounts. The records of employment agencies show that even the shifting laborer is now as a rule, and not as formerly an exception, sober, more independent, and generally possessed of ready cash. The first year of prohibition in Spokane, an exceptionally quiet year in the way of building and the establishment of new enterprises, showed an increase over the last year of liquor's reign of 13 per cent in savings deposits in the local banks.

## ARMENIA'S PLIGHT LAID TO POWERS

Selfish Near Eastern Policy Is Said to Be Indirect Cause of Extermination of More Than Half of the Armenian Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—"No page of modern history shows so vividly the blackness of European diplomacy as the history of the Armenian question during the past 30 years," declared Prof. H. M. Dadourian of Trinity College, in the second part of an interview given to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"The Armenians have been repeatedly punished in the past for their western ideals," said Professor Dadourian. "Unless at this late date justice is done to Armenia by giving her a chance for political and economic development, the great powers will be committing a most inexcusable crime against justice, a crime that cannot but result in future conflicts in the Near East, involving the peace of the world."

"Up to 1878 Russia used to consider herself as the protector of the Christians in the Near East, and she was very friendly toward the Armenians, for selfish interests, of course. But after the Russo-Turkish war of 1878, England became interested in Armenia, because she saw in Armenia a future barrier for Russian movement toward the Persian Gulf. She began to press the Sultan to grant reforms in Armenia. As a result of this policy, Russia became very unfriendly toward the Armenians, and started her policy of 'Armenia without the Armenians.'"

### No Punishment for Massacres

"In 1894, under pressure from the British Navy, which was anchored off the Dardanelles, the Sultan promised to introduce the reforms stipulated by the Treaty of Berlin. I remember that in the spring of that year there was great rejoicing among the Armenians, as a result of this promise. But in the fall of the same year the Sultan organized the massacre in Constantinople, where 10,000 Armenians were killed, as a test to see if England was seriously interested in the Armenian cause."

"It is generally believed that this action of the Sultan was suggested by the Russian and German ambassadors. The British bluff was called and no action was taken against the Sultan. As a result, the Sultan organized the general massacres of 1894, 1895, and 1896, in which more than 100,000 Armenians were killed outright and about 200,000 succumbed to exposure and hunger."

"When Lord Salisbury, who was the Prime Minister at the time, was questioned about these massacres, he absolved himself and his government by stating that the British Navy could not climb the slopes of Mt. Ararat, in spite of the fact that the British Navy happened to be at a place where it could have used its guns most effectively, the Dardanelles."

"During the massacres of 1899, in Cilicia, a British and a German warship were anchored off the port of Mersina, and my friend, Dr. Thomas D. Christie, went to the British warship to ask the admiral to take action to stop the massacres in Mersina and Tarsus. The British admiral replied that he was there to watch the German admiral and not to stop massacres. 'A few months ago Mr. Lloyd George stated that England could not police the whole world, as an excuse for withdrawing British troops from Armenia; and now Mr. Balfour tells the world that the British interests in Armenia are purely humanitarian. The selfish near eastern policy of the last 50 years has been the indirect cause of the extermination of more than half of the Armenian race. It is a very lame excuse to tell the world that England has no material interest in the Armenian cause.'

"Of course, Mr. Balfour is in a posi-

tion to state where the British interests lie and where they don't lie. But I would venture to state that he is entirely mistaken in thinking that the Armenian question does not affect the future interests of the British Empire, because I believe that the creation of a strong Armenia is very essential to the proper solution of the near eastern question. The growth of the Pan-Turanian scheme would materially affect the British Empire in the East."

### Need of Permanent Protection

"The present action at Constantinople is of no importance, unless the Allies give a proper solution to the Armenian question by creating a greater Armenia and use the occupation of Constantinople as a means to prevent further Armenian massacres during the settlement of the Armenian question."

"While Constantinople is occupied, the Allies should solve the near eastern problem, and the occupation should not be used for the purpose of preventing massacres only during the time of the occupation. It should be used to make massacres impossible for the far, as well as for the near future, while Constantinople is occupied as well as after the Allies have evacuated it. The idea that the Turks will kill Christians of all races if the Allies remain in Constantinople is foolish. The Turk is a coward who behaves very well when he sees actual or potential force, and misbehaves only when he is not threatened by a greater power."

"The recent Cilician massacres were engineered by the Turks only when they were assured through the British Indian Office that they were going to be left in Constantinople. Any concession to the Turk is understood by him as a sign that he is not going to be punished for his misdeeds in the future any more than he has been during the past."

## RESTRICTION OF BILLBOARDS URGED

Massachusetts Legislative Committee Told That the People Favor Plan and Have Right to Revenue That Would Result

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Town and city planning boards in Massachusetts are considerably interested in enactment of a law so to restrict billboard advertising as to make impossible promiscuous damaging of public and private property value, according to representatives of these planning boards who appeared at a hearing before the legislative committee on legal affairs on proposed outdoor advertising restriction measures. The planning boards throughout the State point to such restriction as important—even necessary—in the forwarding of their work.

A bill which would authorize regulation and restriction of advertising on public ways, in public places and on private property within public view, and which would also bring in revenue by taxation of billboards, appeared to receive the general support of the many speakers at the hearing, among whom were officials from various cities and representatives of civic and welfare associations.

A member of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention urged the committee not to forget that of all the amendments submitted to the citizens of the Commonwealth last year, that on the restriction of billboards received the biggest majority of them

all, and he further asserted that the movement had been most popular for the last decade, and that the Legislature could not well afford longer to ignore the demand of the people. He also denied that the call for restriction had come mainly from idealists, for the call is widespread, coming from all classes of citizens.

A Massachusetts Forestry Association official emphasized the need of the bill's passage on account of damage done by fastening boards to trees.

The public has every inherent and legal right to collect revenue on outdoor advertising, insisted a number of the speakers, because it was the state highway, built and maintained by the public, that has made any particular site valuable for bill posting. It was declared that the billboard industry could well afford to pay a tax, for its representatives had admitted that nearly \$14,000,000 had been saved by advertising on billboards instead of in newspapers and magazines.

Towns and cities asked for local authority to regulate outdoor advertising, for they said each had its own local conditions and needs, which should be handled by the local authorities.

### SPECIAL COUNSEL FOR TEXAS

AUSTIN, Texas—Thomas W. Gregory, former United States Attorney-General, has been employed as special counsel for Texas in the Texas-Oklahoma boundary line dispute. Oil lands in the Red River Valley valued at several million dollars are involved.

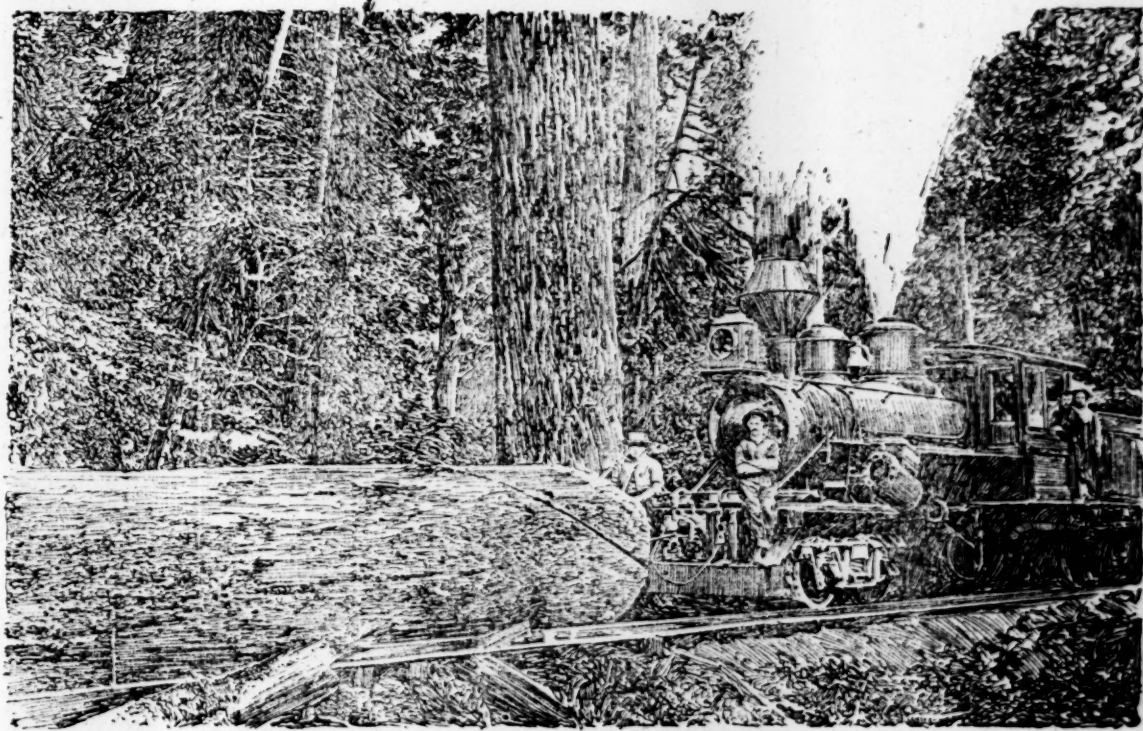
## LANDSCAPE PLANS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
DURHAM, New Hampshire—New Hampshire College, under the direction of Prof. J. R. Hepler, the college garden specialist, is to provide free landscape plans for public schools, libraries, and other institutions in the State for the mere asking. All the requirements are measurements and a rough description of the location. "Many towns have erected attractive buildings," says Professor Hepler, "which show off to poor advantage because the surrounding grounds have not been laid out. It is our belief that any plot of ground may be rendered attractive by simple and inexpensive plantings, which will require very little attention year in and year out. We are prepared to furnish plans of this nature without expense to public schools, libraries, and other institutions, and shall be very glad to hear from any that are interested."

## ENGLISH SPEECH FOR ALIEN CHILDREN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
BUFFALO, New York—A declaration that the children of persons seeking naturalization must be receiving knowledge of American institutions and be taught the English language, was emphatically made in the naturalization court here by Justice Dudley in refusing to admit to citizenship Michael Polak, when it was shown that Polak's children are not attending the public schools, but are being sent to Polish schools in which English is not the principal language taught and used.

## An Open Letter to Association of Railway Executives



CONGRATULATIONS to you and the American public upon the return of the railways to private control and management. Because of the experiences that have come in connection with Government management, we feel sure that the public will hereafter have a broader, more farsighted view of the entire railroad problem. This means that when it is assured of first-class transportation service at reasonable tariffs, the public will not only expect great expenditures for renewed or increased equipment, but for new mileage as well.

Some of you may, and probably do, feel that the new arrangement is not all that it should be. However, as errors or injustices are uncovered, they can be corrected. As producers, distributors and consumers all come to see more clearly that their own well-being and progress depends largely upon the ability of the railroads to give a real service, there will develop a willingness, even more, a desire to give the railroads a fair hearing and common-sense support.

There are no secrets in the carrying business. It is so immense, so complex, however, that few have taken pains to read or study more than a few of its open pages. For years the expansion of our great transcontinental systems, the rapid branching out of the old eastern lines, really "blazed the trail" for the pioneer, the homesteader, the lumberman, the miner, and the manufacturer. Industries, communities, whole states came into being as the railroads made possible the economical, rapid transportation of food-stuffs, raw materials, and manufactures. Increased railroad mileage, new or rebuilt facilities, including shops, roundhouses, terminals, etc., mean not only a relief for many sections of the country now suffering from lack of transportation service, but an increase in production in all lines. Increased production is a great stabilizer of mounting prices. And last, but not least, an immediate and comprehensive modernization of transportation facilities will mean that the railroads can be operated on a businesslike basis and yield a profit. To prosper, the railroads must have volume, and to handle volume equipment is essential. And equipment means money. The American railroad problem is not a local one, not alone a national one—it has its world aspects. In its March 1st financial letter The National City Bank of Chicago says:

"It is to be hoped that the railroad managers will soon see their way toward providing an immense amount of new equipment for the railroads. If this is not speedily done, the strain upon credit will become more acute, as delayed shipments in this season of high merchandise prices are an important factor in advancing money rates. The country suffered a large economic waste last year from the 'frozen credits' represented by the tie-up of freight in strike difficulties, car shortages, and congested traffic conditions. . . . With a country having such a volume of business to do, not only for its own people, but those of foreign nations, it is imperative that shipping facilities should be materially improved. The war emergency emphasized the pressing need of increasing the efficiency of the railroads and now that we are engaged in the largest reconstruction task ever undertaken, it is essential that the highways of commerce should be strengthened forthwith. . . . The railroads have suffered enough in past years and it is to be hoped that they will be liberally dealt with by those charged with the responsibility of protecting the future of the one industry upon whose efficiency the welfare of virtually every other industry depends. . . . The railroads are indispensable and as soon as it is possible to finance the heavy outlays a vast amount of new construction must be arranged for. There has been virtually no new mileage added for several years and there is no doubt but that the commercial well-being of the country has been retarded to the extent that needed facilities have been withheld."

Under the new conditions now facing you in your work as Railway Executives, with whatever great trials they may bring, it is plainly your duty to correctly inform the public thought. This task should go hand in hand with the establishment of satisfactory service and proper tariff charges.

The interests of labor, capital, management and the public are really one. Regulation should upbuild; carriers should cooperate; labor should be intelligent and temperate; public thought should be turned forward and upward. Let's get together, think and talk out our problems, and work together. If our first efforts are not successful, let's good-naturedly size up the situation, all of us together once more, and let's try again as often as need be, to work out the right solution.



## JOY-TARBELL LUMBER CO.

208 South LaSalle St., CHICAGO

Marquand, Mo.

Spokane, Wash.

Seattle, Wash.

Nashville, Tenn.

Anglo-United States Timber Co., Ltd., Liverpool, England

Fir, Oak and Yellow Pine for Railroad Construction and Car Material

**Domino Syrup**



Domino quality in a cane sugar syrup

Domino Syrup has a delightful flavor and beautiful clear color—just right for table use. In cooking it has many uses—try it in baked beans, cookies, puddings, sauces. Made by the refiners of Domino Package Sugars.

American Sugar Refining Company

"Sweeten it with Domino"

Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown, Golden Syrup.



## EASIER TREND IN SHOE MARKET

Prominent Manufacturers Hold to Former Quotations as a Result of Under Production—Concessions Noted Elsewhere

**BOSTON, Massachusetts.**—The price trend in the Boston shoe market is somewhat easier. In a few cases a slight lowering of prices has been noticed, but these are not regarded of importance, as the more prominent manufacturers are holding strongly to former quotations, and are likely to do so as long as production is short of the demand.

The weakest spot is the receding leather market, but it is thought that a little more activity would strengthen quotations, although prices are not expected to reach the high level of last summer, for the reason that raw stock is easy and plentiful.

A number of foreign buyers are to arrive soon, and this should have an influence in preventing a serious decline in leather prices.

### Packer Hide Market

Weekly sales in the packer hide market have been very small for two months or longer, but offers for fair-sized lots at 5 cents or more below quotations were not entertained, showing that underlying the stagnation there was a distinct firmness.

A few transactions lately have been recorded, however, and one involving around 200,000 hides is reported at the following prices: Branded cows, 20 cents, native cows 35 cents. A liberal number have been sent to the tanning packers so that, although there is still a fair amount of January-February-March hides in the packs, the total has been reduced and a selling basis established.

### Leather Markets

The leather markets, as a whole, are quiet. Many orders remain unfilled on account of transportation difficulties. Unless orders for footwear show a material increase, leather buyers will continue their cautious attitude, as the general impression is that prices are weak. The purchase of 200,000 hides will possibly strengthen quotations, especially those of goat-skins in the hair.

Sole leather trading is inactive, although prices are strong, oak, union, and hemlock quotations differing little from last reports.

Calfskin prices dropped last week, more particularly in the lower grades, but all followed the cheaper trend of raw skins, which have been slipping since the first of the year. Tanners are now much firmer in their demands, as they think the surplus has been marketed, and the call for finished stock will be more normal as the season advances.

Side upper leather is easy. Choice tannages are held with firmness, quotations showing little change.

Glazed kid prices broke further last week. Choice selections are now quoted at \$1.15, and prime lots from \$1 to \$1.15. The reported contract for 2000 dozen 5 cents was confirmed. The kid situation comes nearer to being a buyers' market than was considered possible six months ago. But it is the result of unforeseen circumstances and not an over supply which has prompted dealers to grant concessions.

## COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co.)

**NEW YORK, New York.**—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Close
March	42.50	43.18	42.50	42.80
May	38.50	38.99	38.50	38.71
July	35.25	35.81	35.60	35.97
Oct.	32.25	32.82	32.25	32.50
Dec.	31.95	32.10	31.50	31.75
Jan.	31.43	31.43	30.85	31.02

Spots 42.25, up 1.25 points.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Henry Hentz & Co.'s private wire.)

**NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.**—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Close
March	39.96	39.96	39.50	39.65
May	37.94	38.21	37.80	38.00
July	35.65	36.00	35.50	35.67

## FINANCIAL NOTES

A Canadian loan of \$200,000,000 is expected later in the year. William A. Reed & Co. are forming a syndicate to underwrite \$12,000,000 Great Northern Railway three and five year notes.

American subscriptions to the new French Internal loan exceeded \$1,000,000 francs. An application will probably be made in the near future to list them on the New York exchange.

A London special cable to the New York Journal of Commerce says the government has withdrawn the six-month 5½ per cent treasury bills from sale, substituting bills maturing in a year, to avoid bills maturing next autumn when the Anglo-French loan falls due.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Demand	Parity
France	3.75%	\$1.8665
Spain	1.125%	1.125%
Italy	20.25%	5.1625
Germany	3.6%	4.070
Gold marks	.0124	2.382
Canadian dollars	.914-91	

\*To the dollar.

## BAR SILVER PRICES

**NEW YORK, New York.**—Bar silver \$1.29½, down ¼c.

**LONDON, England.**—Bar silver 1½d. lower at 75½d.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Can	140	140½	139	139
Am Car & Fy	103½	103½	103	103
Am Inter Corp	103½	103½	103	103
Am Loco	103½	103½	103	103
Am Smelters	68½	68½	67½	67½
Am Sugar	130½	130½	130	130
Am Tel & Tel	97½	97½	97	97
Am Woolen	134½	134½	133	133
Anacosta	63½	63½	62½	62½
Atchafalaya	84	84½	84	84
Atl. G & W I	162½	162½	161	161
Baldwin Loco	138½	140½	136½	136½
Balt & Ohio	37½	37½	36½	36½
Beth Steel	97½	97½	95½	95½
Can Pac	124½	124½	124	124
Cent Leather	91	91½	88½	88½
Chandler	152	152	147	150
Chi. M & St. P.	37½	38	37½	37½
Chi. R. I. & Pac	37½	38	37½	37½
Chino	25½	25½	24½	24½
Cruible Steel	240	245	234	242½
Corn Prod	94	94½	93½	94
Cuba Cane Sugar	49	49	47½	47½
do pfd	82	82	82	82
End-Johnson	120½	123	120½	120½
Gen Electric	160	160	159½	159½
Gen Motors	379	401	371	399½
do pfd	379	401	371	399½
Godrich	114	114	113	113
Inf Paper	86½	89½	86	87½
Inspiration	56	58	56	57½
Marine	31½	31½	31	31
do pfd	100½	100½	98	98½
Mex Pet	200½	201½	197	197½
Midvale	47½	47½	47½	47½
Mo Pacific	29½	29½	28½	28½
N. Y. C. H. & H.	75½	75½	74½	74½
N. Y. N. H. & H.	35½	35½	34½	34½
No Pacific	81½	82	81½	81½
Omaha	104½	104½	102	103
Penn	43	43	42½	43
Pierce-Arrow	73	74½	72	73½
Reading	86½	87½	85½	85½
Rep I & S	106½	108½	105½	108½
Sinclair	44	44	42½	42½
So Pac	101½	102½	101	101
Stutz	232	241	230	241
Studebaker	107½	109	107	108½
Texas Co.	220	220	213	214½
Tex & Pac	45½	46½	44½	44½
Trans Cont Oil	26	26	25	25
Union Pac	121	121½	120½	120½
U. S. Rubber	112½	113½	111½	113
U. S. Steel	103½	103½	102½	102½
Utah Copper	75½	77½	75½	75½
Westinghouse	62½	63½	62	62½
Wills-Over	25½	25½	25	25
Worthington	83	83	81½	82

Total sales 1,259,200 shares.

## LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3½s	96.92	97.40	96.92	97.32
Lib 4s	96.92	97.40	96.92	97.32
Lib 4½s	96.92	97.40	96.92	97.32
Lib 5s	96.92	97.40	96.92	97.32
Lib 5½s	96.92	97.40	96.92	97.32
Lib 6s	96.92	97.40	96.92	97.32
Lib 6½s	96.92	97.40	96.92	97.32
Lib 7s	96.92	97.40	96.92	97.32
Lib 7½s	96.92	97.40	96.92	97.32
Lib 8s	96.92	97.40	96.92	97.32
Lib 8½s	96.92	97.40	96.92	97.32
Lib 9s	96.92	97.40	96.92	97.32
Lib 9½s	96.92	97.40	96.92	97.32
Lib 10s	96.92	97.40	96.92	97.32

## FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-French 5s	97½	97½	97½	97½
City of Paris 4s	90	90	90	90
Un King 5½s, 1921	95½	95½	95½	95½
Un King 5½s, 1922	92½	92½	92½	92½
Un King 5½s, 1923	89½	89½	89½	89½
Un King 5½s, 1924	86½	86½	86½	86½
Un King 5½s, 1925	83½	83½	83½	83½
Un King 5½s, 1926	80½	80½	80½	80½
Un King 5½s, 1927	77½	77½	77½	77½
Un King 5½s, 1928	74½	74½	74½	74½

## BOSTON STOCKS

Yesterday's Closing Prices

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Tel	97½	97½	97	97
Am Car & Fy	103½	103½	103	103
Am Inter Corp	103½	103½	103	103
Am Loco	103½	103½	103	103
Am Smelters	68½	68½	67½	67½
Am Sugar	130½	130½	130	130
Am Tel & Tel	97½	97½	97	97
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Westinghouse	62½	63½	62	62½
Wills-Over	25½	25½	25	25
Worthington	83	83	81½	82

## DIVIDEND HOPES FOR GENERAL MOTORS

**BOSTON, Massachusetts.**—The directors of the General Motors Corporation will meet for dividend action tomorrow, and will at that time order a substantial increase in the dividend rate of \$12 per annum upon the common stock, probably to a \$20 basis.

Such action would mean a rate of \$2 a share upon the new certificates, issued in the ratio of 10 new shares of common stock for every old share. If the rate on the old stock is only \$15 a share, it would mean \$1.50 a share upon the new.

The corporation earned about \$36 a share on its common stock last year after taxes, a record showing, but hardly of interest in the light of current profits. The immense production of Chevrolet and Buick cars, which for weeks has been running at 1000 and 500 cars daily, is pouring a steady stream of cash into the company's treasury, relieving the disappointment occasioned by the failure to raise the anticipated volume of funds by the recent debenture financing.

The flare-back in General Motors common stock on the New York Stock Exchange from a low of 225½ on February 17 to the record high of 409 on Monday, is as remarkable a rise as has been witnessed for a long time. A potent factor in the advance was undoubtedly an extended short interest, but the fundamental influence has been an extraordinary earning power.

## COMPUTING MACHINE CONCERN'S EARNINGS

**NEW YORK, New York.**—The Computing, Tabulating & Recording Company's gross sales, which for 1919 increased over 24 per cent compared with 1918, show a further increase of over 72 per cent for January and February of this year. For the first two months of 1920 they were \$2,857,617, an increase of \$1,202,420, or 72.64 per cent over January and February, 1918.

The net quick assets in 1919 increased \$813,536 over 1918. The current and working assets increased \$1,545,000, although current liabilities increased only \$781,000. Business now being secured is 35 per cent in excess of the present capacity of the plants, emphasizing the need of the plant additions now under construction.

## INDIAN REFINING STOCK ACQUISITION

**NEW YORK, New York.**—The Indian Refining Company reports for the year ended December 31:

	1919	1918
Net income	\$2,467,980	\$2,703,988
Dividends	\$750,000	\$750,000
Balance	\$1,887,980	\$1,953,988
Res for taxes, etc.	725,000	2,500,000
Surplus	\$1,162,980	\$623,988

The report says that since December 31, 1919, the company has contracted to acquire practically all of the stock of the Central Refining Company, which operates a refinery adjoining the company at Lawrenceville, Illinois. Plans for financing this purchase will be presented to stockholders.

## STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Anglo-American Oil	25½	27½
Atlantic Refining	150	150
do pfd	114	114
Borneo Strymer	450	475
Buckeye Pipe	160	160
Chesapeake Mfg	100	100
Continental Oil	225	240
Cumberland Pipe	145	155
Eureka Pipe	140	145
Galena Signal	69	74
Galena Signal pfd	100	105
Indiana Pipe	100	105
International Pet	41½	42½
International Transit	180	190
Northern Pipe	101	105
Ohio Oil	265	275
Prairie O & G	690	710
South Penn	325	335
S O of Kan	625	650
S O of N	850	860
S O of N J	113½	114
S O of N Y	467	472
Union Tank	124	128
Union Tank pfd	100	102
Vacuum Oil	440	445



## MUSIC

Philadelphia Music  
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

**PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania**—Florence Easton took Geraldine Farrar's place at short notice in the name-part of "Madame Butterfly." The picture lost a little, but the vocal aspect of the performance gained by the change. Miss Easton was not at all with the facial decoration or the attire that Farrar cunningly employs and that only the true-born Japanese women, like Tamaki Miura, thoroughly understand. With the Metropolitan chorus, moreover, no great amount of trouble is taken to disguise the chorus beyond the donning of the traditional Japanese habiliments. So that the stage picture was rather disappointing, but for the rest of it, this was a production in which the singing actors spared no effort, and achieved a salient success.

Miss Easton did her conscientious best by every bar, and never slurred or mouthed a syllable. When it came to the celebrated flower duet with Rita Fornia, now standardizing Suzuki, there was an exquisite confluence not merely of sounds but of thought and motions, so that so perceptive and competent a censor as Mrs. Otis Skinner was outspoken in praise of the expressive and well-considered dramatic action of the pair. Charles Hackett, singing a little too much from the front of his head as he generally does, made the odious Pinkerton almost too kable with his debonair and buoyant way with the Thomas Chalmers, once with the Boston Opera Company, excellently comforted himself as the consul. John Luther Long, who wrote the original story that was the matrix of the opera, is a Philadelphian, and when he took Sharpless for the consul, his name he seized upon a Quaker patronymic hereabouts. Since Pinkerton's cognomen has "Benjamin Franklin" affixed to it, the opera is regarded by some Philadelphians as what a humorist would call a "morganaic compliment" to our first families.

## Excerpts from Wagner

The great week-end parties of the Philadelphia Orchestra were beautifully signaled by three excerpts from Wagner scores—namely, the "Lohengrin" prelude, the Walhalla entrance and the Valkyries' ride. The present writer never heard the players perform so devotedly. The first violins in the "Lohengrin" music were almost prayerful, and the larger brasses fairly made the walls quiver with great voices that were richly rounded, not merely blatant. The program began with the high-minded and ennobling "A minor" symphony of Franck: a work in which our concert goers long have felt delight, and this music was heard with an utterly silent reverence which said more than the beating of hands together is able to say—though this customary demonstration was not wanting at the close. Katharine Goodson was the soloist; she performed Liapounoff's E major piano concerto with challenging vitality, giving to the somewhat ejaculatory character of the phrases a sustained mood of creative romantic feeling. She has greatly gained in emotional depth, beyond the radius of mere technique since 1914, when she last played here. Rudolph Polk's Recital

Rudolph Polk's recital introduced to our public a name that meant little before the performance and afterward stood for a personality commanding a respectful recognition and a future cordial welcome. The violinist for the sake of war service had honorably detained himself from his debut for three years. The tone he elicits is strong and pure, and his technique is praiseworthy, though the artist does not put spectacular feats of fingering ahead of the serious message of music. At Nicholas Douthy's lecture recital on western (American) composers, Mildred Paas admirably sang the illustrations, which were chosen from the writings of Cadman, Carpenter, James H. Rogers, Louis Oersel, Harriet Ware, Edgar Stillman Kelley, Campbell-Tipton, Mary Turner Salter, Edwin Schneider and others.

The Zecher-Hahn Musical Academy observed its fifth anniversary with a concert in which musical Philadelphia rallied in force, as the institution is parental to many music schools as well as prominent graduates in Philadelphia. It now has an enrollment of 1529 pupils. Soloists were Lena Weber-Bricker, contralto; Irali Vichin, a very clever young pianist; and Grisha Monasewitch, a gifted violinist. Camille Zecher's trio for piano, violin, and viola was good to hear, and an orchestra of 110 members was led in a spirited and expressive performance by Frederick Hahn. A loving cup was presented to Richard Zecher.

**Music in Minneapolis**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

**MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota**—With the waning of the present concert season comes the welcome announcement from the management of the Orchestra Association that the symphony series next year will be lengthened by four additional concerts, making 16 symphony concerts for the season. This extension has been justified by the constantly rising tide of interest that has made the present season the most brilliant and most successful since the founding of the orchestra.

In spite of the fact that Mr. Oberhoffer was not at his best the concert on the evening of March 12, with the third Brahms symphony as the dominating factor, was superb in conception and presentation. In this symphony Brahms does not scale the sublime heights attained in the second and fourth symphonies; but there is greater spontaneity in the themes and greater warmth in their treatment, and it was on this basis that Mr. Oberhoffer led his men, developing the second movement with fascinating grace and sonority of diction, and with a retained passion of poetic beauty that

voiced the buoyant serenity of Brahms. The third movement hardly measures up to the rest of the symphony in profundity, but the close brings all the fullness, beauty and nobility that reaches up and touches all the best there is in the Brahms symphonies, and it was played in masterly fashion.

The Strauss tone-poem portraying the restless wanderings of the hero beloved of poet and musician, "Don Juan," completed the orchestral selections. Strauss' hero represents the mood of unrest rather than an adventurous ruffian as depicted by Lenau, his source of inspiration. He is an arch pessimist, who hunts the world over to find perfection of pleasure; but without success. All the harassments that perturbed his shallow philosophy and the occasional oases of hope and peace were expressed in a performance that exploited every crevice of this tone poem to delectable effect.

Toscha Seidel appeared as soloist and gave a very able performance of the Mendelssohn concerto. He showed good sense in his selection, for it emphasized the best in his playing at the present stage of his development. He produced a good tone, displayed an all-sufficient technique, and preserved a rational emotional balance in his interpretation of the beautiful andante.

Ossip Gabrilowitch appeared in recital at the university recently, and gave a program that, both in arrangement and performance, surpassed anything of the kind heard here this season. The inspiration of an appreciative and responsive audience reacted upon the player with great effect. These university audiences have not only been won by great music, but to such an extent that they have lost their spontaneity. They practice expression rather than repression, and the artists who have participated in the university concert course have been quick to respond to the bubbling enthusiasm that has welcomed them. Mr. Gabrilowitch completed the series of concerts, a brilliant ending to a delightful course. He was in rare form, playing with the lyric beauty and delicacy of phrase that make him the aristocrat of the piano. Without any effort to win his audience, he really, in what he does, with less physical manifestations than any other pianist.

## OIL LANDS ARE IN DEMAND IN ALBERTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

**EDMONTON, Alberta**—Records of the local dominion lands office show that close to 200,000 acres of land in northern Alberta have been "blanketed" with applications for oil and natural gas leases within the past month. While two main areas are covered by the leases taken out, the great rush has been for leases covering the area along the Athabasca River, between Pelican Rapids and House River. The area next in popularity is that around Birch Lake, south and west of Innisfree on the Canadian National Railway, east of Edmonton. Thirty-eight claims have been filed on tracts of land around Great Slave Lake and eight have been taken out on the Mackenzie River near Bear Island.

The tremendous increase in applications for oil leases filed during February is ascribed to the increased rentals that went into effect on March 8. In the past, 25 cents an acre has been the charge, where the fee now is 50 cents for the first year and \$1 an acre for the succeeding year. The dominion lands office anticipates the rush will be maintained even after the increase in fee, and officials look to see the coming year the biggest in the history of oil development in the country.

## HOUSING SCHEME IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

**LONDON, Ontario**—In an effort to discover cheaper material for building of houses, the London Housing Commission will offer prizes for the cheapest type of house which can be constructed and yet meet with the approval of the housing board and the requirements of the provincial Housing Commission.

## PUBLIC PLACES NOT TO CLOSE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

**HONOLULU, Hawaii**—The territorial Board of Health recently went on record as against the closing of schools, churches, theaters and other public meeting places in Hawaii because of the purported prevalence of an "epidemic" of influenza.

## Classified Advertisements

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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## A LITERARY LETTER

New York, March 22, 1920.

OCCASIONALLY one may be permitted to begin a literary letter with Shakespeare. For years I have made it a rule always to see, when possible, a Shakespearean revival. So when "Richard III" was in full stride I proceeded to the Plymouth Theater to book my seat. I found a long line of people waiting to do likewise. It was annoying but encouraging. Being in a cheerful mood I remarked to a severe lady in front of me, "It is very gratifying to find so many people eager to see Shakespeare." She looked me up and down, then said, "It's John Barrymore they're eager to see, not Shakespeare."

SHE was quite right. I doubt if Shakespeare himself would care to see this preposterous play with fine passages, as every one knows, but compact of melodrama that would be contemptible if it were not history. Scenes from "Henry VI" have been welded into it to provide John Barrymore with an opportunity to present the infamous Richard III from youth to manhood. I have seen several Richards in my time, but nothing to equal John Barrymore's. His enunciation, his subtlety, his appearance, his walk, his chuckle, remain indelibly in the memory. The state is set for him; the company is mediocre; the performance is the apotheosis of the star system, and it is what the public wants. This is an actor's play, not a Shakespearean play; and the only person who is allowed to intrude upon John Barrymore is Robert Edmund Jones, who is responsible for the settings and costumes. His work approaches genius. But there is little of the genius of Shakespeare in this New York production of "Henry VI" and "Richard III." Oh the fustian of it, the silly violence! But what a credible-incredible villain Shakespeare drew in Richard III and how wonderfully John Barrymore glides into the skin of the character, and garbs himself with Richard's unutterable thoughts and monstrous ways.

I HOPED great things of Eugene O'Neill's "Beyond the Horizon." I was disappointed. It is a young man's play, a tragedy of gloom. Youth finds it easy to affect gloominess (my first story was called "The Unpardonable Sin"); youth does not know that it requires much more talent and knowledge to be gay, cheerful, and brightly observant. To get beyond Mr. O'Neill's "Horizon," I read, when I arrived home, "The Dolly Dialogues" with much profit. They restored my serenity.

CHARLES (I omit his surname), aged 16, writes, asking "what to do in starting out in a literary way." He adds: "I am but 16 and, of course, do not expect to start in with long stories, but I do not know how to prepare myself for this. Prepare yourself, Charles, by taking in, then, perhaps in time you may be competent to give out. Think. Reflect. Read with a pencil in hand, verify references, and study life. Arnold Bennett's 'The Truth About an Author' should help you to understand the practical, business side of authorship. You might also examine Andrew Lang's 'How to Fail in Literature.' By way of literary exercises you might write an essay twice a year on January 1 and July 1, on the following:

"What I gave, I have;  
What I spent, I lost."  
By the time you are 21 you will have 10 or so of these essays, symptoms of growth. Any literary friend can then tell what you are worth as a writer.

IF CHARLES wishes to acquire a simple, forcible style he cannot do better than model himself on Abraham Lincoln. A friend has sent me a reprint (1859) of the address delivered by Lincoln on February 22, 1842, before the Springfield Washington Temperance Society. In the last paragraph Lincoln pays his tribute to Washington, a tribute the authenticity of which I questioned in my Literary Letter of March 10, because "its rhetorical extravagance is unlike Lincoln." I still think so. Here is the passage: "Washington is the mightiest name on earth—long since mightiest in the cause of civil liberty, still mightiest in moral reformation. On that name a eulogy is expected. It cannot be. To add brightness to the sun, or glory to the name of Washington, is alike impossible. Let none attempt it. In solemn awe pronounce the name, and in its naked, deathless splendor leave it shining on."

THE ink on my list of 30 American Men of Letters published last Wednesday was hardly dry when I discovered that the firm of John Wanamaker of New York had arranged an Authors Week. Each afternoon an author or two promised to give a talk in the Wanamaker Auditorium. Eagerly I scanned the names, and found, to my shame, that of the 10 I was familiar with the names of 5 only. Here is the list: T. A. Daly, Margaret Widdemer, Honoré Willist, Glenn Frank, P. Scott Fitzgerald, Alfred Noyes, Alexander Black, Cecil Roberts, Rupert Hughes, William Heyler.

DURING the past week I have made a study of two very popular authors. I have read, with some care, a book by Harold Bell Wright, and a book by Zane Grey. The Bell Wright did not interest me. It is merely fluid sentiment, prettily told, but of no account. Zane Grey is in a different class. He has a gift for describing the wild, and the ways and thoughts of pioneer men. I do not understand why Zane Grey is not as highly esteemed by the intellectuals as by the vast public. Another excellent book is "Our America," by Waldo Frank. It is a little precious, a little overwritten, but packed with understanding and observation.

HOW many Americans or Englishmen have read, or heard of Taras Shevchenko, the Ukrainian national

## A BOOK OF THE WEEK

Foch: Le Vainqueur de la Guerre. By Raymond Recouly (Captain X). Paris: Hachette, 5 francs. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$3.

THE amenities continue. Here is H. G. Wells placing Mary Austin "at the very forefront of American letters," and here is J. C. Squire in the London Mercury proclaiming that the best novel of 1919 was Joseph Hergeheimer's "Java Head." I thought that his "Java Head" was a much finer book than "Linda Condon."

AMONG the new books I should like to read are "The Red Man's Continent." By E. Huntington.

Because this is one of the admirable "Chronicles of America" series issued by the Yale University Press. It deals with the Aztec, the Iroquois, and the Haida civilizations—a fascinating subject.

"Ruskin Centenary Addresses." Because, although wrongheaded at times, he was one of the greatest masters of English prose, and always on the side of the angels. Ruskin was one of the first to plead for the study of trades and vocations in schools.

The life of "General" Booth by Harold Begbie.

Because he was—"General" Booth.

—Q. R.

## WORDSWORTH

As far as modern critics are concerned, William Wordsworth stands in danger of having his previous high position as a poet seriously undermined. This comes somewhat as a shock to those of us who have enjoyed Wordsworth's poetry, and who have looked upon his position as one of the great poets as definitely settled. We have thought ourselves grateful to Wordsworth for what he did (with Coleridge) in breaking down the false canons of criticism set up by rhetorical writers, and in giving us in exchange a proper and beautiful use of common English. We have thought ourselves grateful for what Wordsworth did in living up to his stated creed that "the passions of men should be incorporated with the beautiful and permanent forms of nature," for showing us that he considered man a part of nature and not a creation apart from nature. We had thought we owed Wordsworth a debt of gratitude for charming pictures of the "ferry hills," for "Kilve's sounding shore," and for his part in bringing to an end that "wooden uniformity of pause and cadence" which we associate with other poetic writers of his time.

Now, however, we are told by modern English critics that Wordsworth's portraits and biographies leave the impression of "an old bore to whom one would not be rude simply and solely because one would not willingly hurt the feelings of a person worthy." From another, "One feels at times that no ridicule or abuse of this stiff-necked old fraud could be excessive; for if he were not Wordsworth as what but a fraud could we picture him in his later years. . . . His faults do not soften us as the faults of so many favored writers do. They were the faults not of passion but of a superior person. . . . In his pompous self-satisfaction. . . . Yet earlier critics, speaking of Wordsworth, say that in his poetry as well as in his prose one 'hears a voice of almost unsurpassed grandeur speaking the deepest of one's unexpressed thoughts, appealing to and bringing out all the divinest powers in man's nature. Of his greatness surely no rational or unbiased being could entertain the slightest doubt.' Another earlier critic in comparing him with Coleridge says, 'In Wordsworth we find a purer, loftier nature, a species of philosophical severity which is almost stoic. . . . Truth, sometimes pursued to the confines or past the confines of triviality, is Wordsworth's first object, and he never stoops to self-pity, rarely to self-study.'"

Are these earlier critics wrong, and must we confess ourselves not abreast of present times when we admit our enjoyment of Wordsworth's poetry? The fact that he was not a great poet or that he lacked humor surely cannot doom him to oblivion. Some one once said of Wordsworth, "Enjoyment of him, if great, is usually enjoyment of the austere kind, like mountain climbing." Perhaps our modern critics prefer the foothills to the mountains.

## A NEEDED HISTORY

A History of American Literature. By Percy H. Boynton. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$2.25.

Possibly what has delayed an adequate handbook or textbook on American literature has been a lingering feeling that the material for such a study is meager and unimportant. Still, in these days of Amy Lowell and Edward A. Robinson, who are included with other contemporaries in Mr. Boynton's survey, the casual reader, as well as the college student, certainly needs to understand something of the whole stream of development in which we find Lowell, Lanier, and the various other well-known or lamentably little-known names. Professor Boynton of the University of Chicago, who has been giving courses in American literature for some years, has produced a very readable account of writing in the United States from the time of Michael Wigglesworth and Ann Bradstreet, authors of "A complete Discourse & Description of the Four Elements, Constitutions, Ages of Man, Seasons of the Year; Together with an exact Epitome of the Four Monarchies, viz., the Assyrian, Persian, Grecian, Roman." In some respects, these almost infinitesimally minor writers of the Colonial period are more interesting as curiosities than are third-rate late authors.

## A BOOK OF THE WEEK

Foch: Le Vainqueur de la Guerre. By Raymond Recouly (Captain X). Paris: Hachette, 5 francs. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$3.

Perhaps it is inevitable that, in reading any of the appreciations of the war heroes, one should feel a lack of perspective, a sense that the statements do not convey the actual magnitude of the history that was in the making. The English translation of Raymond Recouly's "Foch: The Winner of the War," a book of only some 250 pages, impresses the reader as an enthusiastic but possibly premature attempt at historical writing, interspersed with biographical points. Present accounts of battles and strategy can hardly give the reader much feeling of the general sweep of operations, such as one may have in connection with Waterloo, the engagements of the American Revolutionary War, or any other campaigns that hitherto had seemed so tremendous. One wonders, indeed, if, out of the great mass of material on the great war, any very distinct and yet permanently classic historical estimates will ever appear. It is so hard at present to see the woods for the trees that one is inclined to consider the woods too extensive for any one single view. At any rate the true point of view is yet to appear.

It is good, however, to know that Foch's doctrine on the subject of strategy is that "The art of war, like other arts known to man, demands diligent and untiring work, and requires an amount of technical skill which can only be attained by constant effort. The moral forces of an army are even more valuable than its material resources; their part becomes, increasingly important as war becomes more and more an affair of nations, dealing with the vital interests, and even with the existence of whole peoples." Nevertheless, Foch, at least in his phraseology, seems to refer too much to "fate," as where he declared: "Fate willed that the Moroccan division should be there—and it made good."

There is immense enthusiasm expressed in this book on the great "Generalissimo of the Allied Armies," but it is an enthusiasm "raisonné," as Foch insists, in the words of another famous soldier of France, that "l'audace" must be. Mr. Recouly as a member of the staff of General Humbert, divisional corps and army commander on the western front, was to come several times into personal touch with General Foch, and was to take part in some of the most brilliant operations for which he was responsible. He was to see him in advance and in retreat, facing the gravest crisis of the war and in the hour of victory, and he was to observe always a man whose serenity, confidence, energy and resource were inexhaustible, undefeatable. "Une bataille ne se perd matériellement," had been taught by Foch to the young officers under him at the military school of which he was teacher and subsequently director, as one of the basic facts of warfare; holding this view, he was of all men most fitted to meet the great German offensive of those first months in 1914.

Perhaps in regard to these earlier incidents of the war, which were to prove to the French Higher Command the value of Foch's supreme generalship, Mr. Recouly is inclined to assign rather too lavishly all the success in victory, all the success in strategy from the Marne to the Yser, to the character and genius of Foch. Certainly, wherever Foch went, he brought strength of purpose and greater energy of defense or attack, and it cannot be forgotten that during this time the chief brunt of the responsibility as of the work, fell upon the French armies. There is no lack in the later pages of Mr. Recouly's book of admiration and gratitude for the magnificent accumulation and disbursement of British soldiers and officers after 1915, or for the splendid work of the American armies, the generosity of the American Nation, when later they joined the Allies. What perhaps emerges most predominantly from the account of these early years of the war is that whenever there was a big or difficult undertaking along the western front—and it must not further be forgotten that this was the man who was sent post haste to this Isonzo, to check the Italian retreat, which threatened to end in complete disaster—sooner or later Foch was found upon the spot. And always, those who came into touch with him were impressed by his steady confidence, his clear, quick decisions, his complete grasp of affairs.

Thus we read, in connection with the Battle of Flanders, that "From the height of his observatory at Cassel, General Foch had been watching the fluctuations and vicissitudes of the battle with the closest attention, and following his usual habit of going to and fro along the front, he had gone that day to General D'Urbah's post of command, at Vlamertinghe. . . . At that moment Marshal French happened to be passing through the village on his way to his post of command at Bailleul. A French officer, Captain Jamet, took it upon himself to stop the marshal's motor car and told him that General Foch was there, whereupon the marshal at once went in to see him. Marshal French explained the conditions of his army, and said frankly that he felt obliged to consider the necessity of a retreat. Foch opposed this in the strongest terms; the capture of Ypres would be a great moral victory for the Germans and should, therefore, be prevented at all costs; besides that, the few roads leading from the city were already so crowded that a precipitate retreat would probably mean that the

enemy would be able to take many prisoners and a quantity of supplies. It was, therefore, most necessary to hold out, especially as the French reinforcements would come in greater numbers; battalions were arriving every day, and they should all be sent to shore up the British lines and stop the gaps. 'A leader,' said Foch, 'should never give the order to retreat. Troops have the task of holding a position; and it may be that they will have to fall back when they can do so no longer, but it should not be by virtue of an order.' Little by little the marshal was won over by this firm confidence on Foch's part and allowed himself to be convinced."

As Mr. Recouly reminds the reader, it had been Napoleon's experience to practice generalship first and to propound his theories on warfare when his fighting was finished. With Foch it was exactly the reverse. His lectures on strategy filled two volumes before he had an opportunity to put them into practice. The basis of his arguments had been in the main a consideration of the tactics of Napoleon and of the Franco-Prussian War. Not only had he learnt greatly from these events, from French success and French failure, but he had not neglected to study the military methods of the German High Command in 1870 also—in the main the same as those adopted in 1914. He had seen why they had succeeded and where their weaknesses were to be detected. Here lay Foch's confidence in the early days of the war; he read the German methods like a book, he knew that in their sequence, their machine-like precision, they were incapable in a sudden emergency of successful readjustment. Gigantic effectiveness in men and guns, at the beginning far more than those possessed by the Allies, the German had, but Foch who held that "La victoire n'est point le résultat des forces matérielles, mais par dessus tout des forces morales," was unmoved by these things.

In 1917, General Pétain had succeeded General Nivelle as commander-in-chief, and Foch was technical adviser to the government in Paris; a little later he was the French representative at the international war council at Versailles. Then, on the 26th of March, 1918, he was made, with the full approval of the Allies, commander-in-chief along all the fronts. These were the darkest and most anxious days of the great German spring offensive. The enemy had not throughout the war, been nearer than they were at that date to Paris; they were within a short distance of Amiens, the essential line of communication between British and French troops; the road to the channel ports, which if seized would cut off England from France, was dangerously threatened. At this moment Foch accepted the complete command. It is reported that in the garden of the Hôtel de Ville at Doullens, where the offer was made and accepted, the Marshal pointed with his stick to the map which showed the advance of the German armies and observed calmly, "I shall stop them there." Two men during these days shared his confidence and wholly supported him in his vast undertaking; they were Mr. Clemenceau and Sir Douglas Haig; but indeed he had both France and England behind him, and he knew it.

Napoleon held that the supreme genius of generalship shows itself in the choice of the exact moment when to turn from the defensive to the offensive. Foch chose his moment on July 17, 1918, when from being the defenders, the allied armies became the attackers. From that time forward along the whole front, sometimes in one place, sometimes in another with extraordinary rapidity, energy, and initiative, the Allies were on the move and the Germans in more and more precipitous retreat.

In his interesting and comprehensive account of these four years and three months of warfare, Mr. Recouly has left one or two characteristic pictures of Foch which possess a very real value. One that particularly stands out is his interview with the great soldier in Paris during the August of 1917, on Mr. Recouly's return from Russia. He was impressed not only by the generosity of Foch in this interview but by the fact that he was face to face with a philosopher, a historian and a statesman. In Russia Mr. Recouly had found affairs in a very grave condition. The general did not appear surprised though he asked many questions.

Finally, in bringing the interview to a close, Foch summed up with his accustomed brevity the conclusions to which Mr. Recouly had come. Russia was done for; there would soon be no Russian front. Well, supposing he was unduly pessimistic, it was an eventuality to be taken into consideration. They would endeavor to be prepared for it.

Here was no dismissal or belittling of possible and disagreeable contingencies but a tranquil facing of them with energy and confidence. Mr. Recouly found that with this interview his own courage and assurance which for months had been at a low ebb returned, and from that time forward whenever the horizon seemed darkest he remembered the attitude of Marshal Foch in a great crisis and once more took heart.

A report of Lieutenant d'Entraygues, correspondent of the Paris Temps in 1917, is interesting. On the fifth of April General Foch received the French war correspondents; the interview was brief, for the generalissimo's time was precious, but in a few minutes he had given them the essential points. 'Well, gentlemen, affairs are not going badly with us. The Boche (since we must call him so) has not advanced since the 27th of March. Look at the map—the wave is dying on the beach. We have stopped him—now we must try to do better. I think I have no more to say to you—go on with your task, work with your pens, and we will

work with our arms.' Such interest as there is in the style of the whole book, which is difficult to judge in a passably adequate translation, lies in such crisp statements as this. The volume, indeed, is not so much a piece of literature as a mere forerunner of the later and better works that must some time appear on the great figures of the war. The material is so immense that one must await with impatience anything more than the rather sketchy presentations that are now appearing.

"A battle won," Foch had not wearied of teaching his students, "is a battle in which one refuses to admit oneself beaten"; during these years he has proven continually and with increasing triumph that what he had maintained in theory he was prepared also when the opportunity came to prove in practice.

## A CAUSERIE

The other afternoon Mr. W. B. Yeats told us how to be original and how to practice our art of poetry. We must take to ourselves a master, and fashion our work as close as possible to his own, and the difference between the result and the master poem will be our measure of originality.

It is probable that most things that are said by brilliant conversationalists are daring overstatements. Unless we are challenged, we are apt not to react at all; but there is a certain amount of truth in Mr. Yeats' words. That he would probably deny his own philosophy if he were taxed with it is nothing to the point; he would be a poor talker who said the same thing twice. It is the very essence of contemporary verse that a cliché must be avoided at all costs, and as any epithet which is at all appropriate has been used before by some one, the cost is considerable; nor is the gain excessive, for the very absence of cliché becomes itself a sort of cliché. In some cases, indeed, one is tempted to wonder whether, if the poet were a composer, he would avoid the notes from A to G for similar reasons—they have been used before.

Yeats is right to protest against this extravagance, in itself a protest against the opposite error of overloading the subject with ornament. We are all of us conscious, against our will it may be, of every poem we have ever read; indeed, we are at liberty to believe that the poems we write are our adaptations of poems read and forgotten. In elaborating his theme Yeats went on to warn us against imitating anyone who had worked in verse for the last 300 years; above all, he said, we must not imitate him. This also is very good advice, for the shadow on our poetry today is largely due to nobody reading the big men, and everybody reading their rather small friends. It is with a shock of surprise that we hear of anyone reading Shakespeare, or Plato, or Browning, or even Keats or Shelley, which in part accounts for the apparent ease with which the poets avoid their clichés; you cannot echo what you have not heard.

But the enormous body of contemporary verse loses much more than it gains by the vigor of its method. Smith, Jones and Brown are not "derivative"—blessed word—from Shakespeare or Keats, only because they are mutually derivative from one another. We have only to read, let us say, Keats' letters to see how he steeped himself in Shakespeare and got from him the technique and breadth of outlook for his own work; nobody really steeped himself in Shakespeare. Nor need the small folk fear to do what their greater brethren have done; for example, Shakespeare's sonnets are no less Shakespearean for bearing marked traces of a common Italian or French origin with the less noteworthy achievements of his contemporaries. If Shakespeare had but imitated Marlowe or Sidney or Spenser, we would not think of him as we do today, but nevertheless no one was more frankly derivative than he.

Yeats suggested that the most suitable master for the craftsman to imitate was Donne; and there is something in that strange being which seems to find an echo among us. Rupert Brooke, of course, is the stock example of a modern writer who derived much from him; there is, in his subtle nimbleness of mind, that quality, partly cynical but equally gracious, which expresses our own way of thinking. At least Donne would be a valuable offset to that excitability masquerading as emotion, which is responsible for much we write. Though he was epigrammatic to a degree, he never wrote down a prose epigram and called it a lyric.

Perhaps the most amazing example of this last is the daring series of translations from the Greek published by the Egoist Press above the names of several well-known "imagists." They attempt to translate the polished cadences of Anacreon and the rest into that staccato free verse which can only be handled with great care even when the subject matter is most fitting. To those who like daring above all else, these will seem a fitting manifestation of the temper of this age, but the majority who care rather for the Greek outlook will find them very unsatisfactory.

And all this touches on one other of Yeats' poetic beliefs; poetry to him is not poetry unless it can be chanted. One of the few poems written of late that he cared to recall begins

Mumbo Jumbo,  
King of the Congo.

and he chanted it to us with fire and feeling. About this also there are two opinions possible, and it would be foolish to dogmatize save as a stimulus to conversation; Walter de la Mare and W. H. Davies, to mention but two, are men in whom this quality is found as an essential in lyrical verse. "No lyric is a true poem unless it seems that it might have been sung by a bird"—if no one has ever said that, they ought to have done so.

## OUR WRITERS

Sherwood Anderson

Walt Whitman in verse, and Winslow Homer in painting, stand apart, above, fixed—two dynamic forces. They are racial; they are America. The New England school, which included and includes so many fine writers, carried on and carries on, with variations, the English tradition.

The twentieth century men, chiefly novelists and poets, who have surged up from the west and the middle west, are akin to Walt Whitman and Winslow Homer; but they are rougher, more amazed, more confused by the growth and spread of towns, and the boundless activities of the hustlers and the hustled. They are entirely racial, bred of the soil; their themes are the big rough men who are doing big rough things in big ways. Their material is so vast and complex that they have hardly yet had time to consider the niceness of style. They are hewers, grabbers; they rarely pick and choose; they have strength but little daintiness or delicacy. They are what they should be. They are pioneers. They symbol the America that is to be. Figures like Anatole France and Matthew Arnold belong to another century, another world.

When I first read Sherwood Anderson's "Marching Men" I knew at once that he is a man to watch. There is something prophetic in his vision of the brotherhood and solidarity of man typified by the sound of feet, marching in step, rhythmically, with a purpose. Again and again in recent years when organizations have loomed up, seemingly resistless because of their solidarity, have I thought of his "Marching Men" and McGregor, the forceful, illiterate hero. I wish that Anderson could have kept this book by him for ten years; I wish that he had not followed the advice of friends and cut down the latter part before publication. It falls away toward the end; his grasp of the subject, so firm at the beginning, loosens. But it is a remarkable study of a personality emerging from crude conditions and raw men, envisaging how to herd and lead, and—well, read "Marching Men."

His first book, "Windy McPherson's Son," like "Marching Men" received the distinction of special studies by Mr. Francis Hackett. These essays have been included in Mr. Hackett's "Horizons," and I notice that in Waldo Frank's "Our America" several pages are devoted to Sherwood Anderson.

An Englishman could not have written "Windy McPherson's Son." It is pure American, middle-west American, this story of a newsboy who, with no help but his wits and grit, becomes a millionaire, and then finds that he is a man with a hunger for other things. Chicago, pushing ahead, Chicago in the making, surges through this rough but reasoned story, this Odyssey of a westerner (so different from the method advocated by Dr. Samuel Smiles), to be followed by the discovery that there is something better beyond the horizon. It was a Chicago critic, Floyd Dell, who read the manuscript and hailed its merits. He tried to find a publisher for it in New York, failed, sent it to London, where "Windy McPherson's Son" was promptly accepted by John Lane. He cabled to his firm in New York to sign a contract with Sherwood Anderson for three books.

The second was "Marching Men," the third was "Mid-American Chants." This is not his most popular book—a chant has small chance against a tale—but it may be his most significant, his most self-expressive book. It is in free verse; it is in the Whitman tradition; it could not be in anything else; and the Foreword explains just why it is so. Here is an extract:

"I do not believe that we people of mid-western America, immersed as we are in affairs, hurried and harried through life by the terrible engine—industrialism—have come to the time of song. . . . We do not sing, but mutter in the darkness. Our lips are cracked with dust and with the heat of furnaces. We but mutter and feel our way toward the promise of song. . . . In secret a million men and women are trying, as I have tried here, to express the hunger within. . . ."

And here is a scrap from the chant called "CHICAGO": "I am a child, a confused child in a confused world. There are no clothes made that fit me. The minds of men cannot clothe me. Great projects arise within me. I have a brain and it is cunning and shrewd."

"I am a little thing, a tiny little thing on the vast prairies. I know nothing. My mouth is dirty. I cannot tell what I want. My feet are sunk in the black, swampy land, but I am a lover. I love life. In the end love shall save me." His fourth book was "Winesburg, Ohio," a group of tales of Ohio small town life. "The Spoon River Anthology" by Edgar Lee Masters dealt with the past. The tales in "Winesburg" deal with the present and the future. These studies, direct, uncompromising, might stand for any small, growing industrial town in America. They are documents: a hundred years hence they will have great historical value. They cry out against conditions; they seek escape, they move. Waldo Frank puts it thus—"Spoon River" is static; "Winesburg" is dynamic. "Spoon River" is the trampled and buried face of the American world; "Winesburg" is its heart."

How did this middle westerner come to writing? He began late; he began to write as a relief, an escape from conditions. He was and is a business man who writes in trains, at night-time, anywhere, any time when he can find a spare hour. Like other western boys he has turned his hand to many things (see "Windy McPherson's Son"), but his chief success is in the advertising world; he is full of ideas. I am told, that the "trade" when you ask about him say—"Sherwood Ander-

son—oh, yes, he's bright, humming with ideas—makes stories too."

A remote ancestor was Major Anderson of Ft. Sumter; a nearer ancestor was Governor of Ohio. Who can tell how the arts touched this family, and with such dissimilarity? Karl Anderson, the artist, is his elder brother. Clyde, Ohio, is their home town. A third brother, Earl, might have been a painter had he cared; he is now in the United States Navy. Sherwood was a forceful, pushful boy, "Jobby and swatty," turning his hand to anything, making a living anyhow, from selling the Cincinnati Inquirer to working on a farm; from a cold-storage job in Chicago to managing a baseball team. He enlisted for the Spanish-American War; he was one of those who policed Cuba. Then he went to Wittenberg College; he was a good debater, and leader of the college—always, you see, a go-ahead fellow; soon he drifted into advertising and—writing. At this moment he is in Alabama finishing a novel.

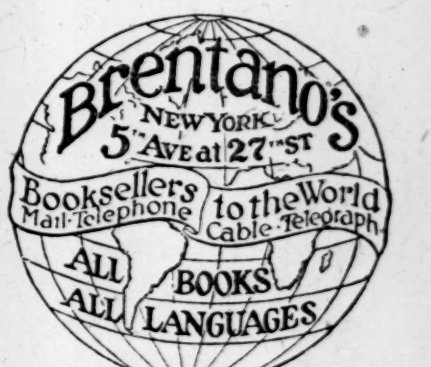
I saw him last in his brother's studio. The talk about art and life was fierce. Sherwood was restless because he wanted to read us a short story he had just finished. At a late hour we succumbed. It was a fine story and he read it wonderfully, hammering the points at us, standing. I reflected that the authors I know in Hampstead, Middlesex, never read their stories aloud. They endeavor to convey the idea (this is camouflage) that their stories are not worth reading and hardly worth writing. That is the way of authors in Hampstead, Middlesex. In Winesburg, Ohio, authors are different.

## HORACE WALPOLE ON SIDNEY

There is no subject more interesting to the literary student than the changes in critical fashions. Each age proclaims its critical dogmas only to discover that Time is the true critic whose decisions are in fact beyond appeal. Nevertheless in every century we witness the phenomenon of critics passing "final judgments" on the works of preceding ages.

As an illustration of this behavior of critics, who would imagine Horace Walpole to have lacked all appreciation for Sir Philip Sidney? Yet such is the case, whereas today we look upon both of these worthies as masters of English prose, each in his age. Listen, however, to Walpole's disapproval of Sidney: No man seems to me so astonishing an object of temporary admiration, as the celebrated friend of the Lord Brooke, the famous Sir Philip Sidney. The learned of Europe dedicated their works to him; the Republic of Poland thought him at least worthy to be in the nomination for their Crown. . . . When we at this distance of time [1758] inquire what prodigious merits excited such admiration, what do we find?—Great valor. But it was an age of heroes. In full of all other talents we have a tedious, lamentable, pedantic, pastoral romance [this of the "Arcadia"!], which the patience of a young lady in love cannot now wade through; and some absurd attempts to fetter English verse in Roman chains; a proof that this applauded author understood little of the genius of his own language.

Walpole has here given proof that he understands little of the genius of "An Apologie for Poesie." Today the critical obtuseness of the eighteenth century is as incomprehensible to us as the Elizabethans were to the neoclassicists. We are now on the side of the Elizabethans. Will the next century agree with Horace Walpole?



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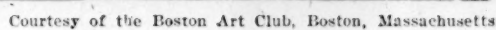


## Fanny Burney Meets the King

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## I Lingered in the Peaceful Spell

## Keats in the Stubble Fields

than in gaping after weather. I have been at different times so happy as not to know what weather it was—No I will not copy a parcel of verses. I always somehow associate Chatterton with autumn. He is the purest writer in the English Language. He has no French idiom or particles, like Chaucer—'tis genuine English Idiom in English words. I have given up "Hyperion"—there were too many Miltonic inversions in it—Miltonic verse cannot be written but in an artful, or, rather, artist's humor. I wish to give myself up to other sensations. English ought to be kept up. It may be interesting to you to pick out some lines from Hyperion, and put a mark x to the false beauty proceeding from art, and one || to the true voice of feeling. . . . 'Twas imagination—I cannot make the distinction—Every now and then there is a Miltonic intuition. . . . But I cannot make the distinction. . . . The fact is I must take a walk, for I am writing a long letter to George; and have been employed at it all the morning. . . . —From "Letters of John Keats," edited by Sidney Colvin.

"Follow the vision, listen to the voice  
Beckoning from heights trod only by  
the brave:  
Man is as mighty as his noblest  
dream."  
—Robert Underwood Johnson.

erely specific work of curing disease.  
Each one must eventually understand

All true arts are expressive, but they are diversely so. Take music; it is without contradiction the most penetrating, the profoundest, the most intimate art. . . . Extraordinary things are recounted of the ancient music. And it must not be believed that the greatness of effect supposes here very complicated means. No. The less noise music makes, the more it touches. Give some notes to Pergolesi, give him especially some pure and sweet voices, and he returns a celestial charm, bears you away into infinite spaces, plunges you into his music to recover it. The peculiar power of music is to open to the imagination a limitless career, to lend itself with astonishing facility to all the moods of each one, to arouse or calm, with the sounds of the simplest melody, our accustomed sentiments, our favorite affections. In this respect, music is without a rival.—Victor Cousin.

The song of men divinely wise  
Who look and see in starry skies  
Not stars so much as robin's eyes,  
And when these pale away,  
Hear flocks of shiny pleiades  
Among the plums and apple trees  
Sing in the summer day—

The song of all both high and low  
To some blest vision true, . . .  
The song of kings of kingdoms when  
They rise above their fortune Men,  
And crown themselves anew—  
The song of courage heart and will

The song of courage, heart and will  
And gladness in a fight,  
Of men who face a hopeless hill  
With sparkling and delight. . . .  
—From "The Song of Honor," by  
Ralph Hodgson.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, MAR. 24, 1920

## EDITORIALS

### The Record of Greece in Smyrna

"I PROCEEDED from Vourla to Smyrna. Smyrna was the city which gave me my education. I was acquainted with almost every stone in the place. I remembered how dirty the streets used to be; how we always had to guard against theft. I never remember going out in the evening without carrying a revolver in my pocket. There was only one law at that time, and that was the right of the strongest. There were no rights for other people. The Turks and the Levantines were the masters, and only those Greeks who could purchase safety were living happily. Smyrna, as I now saw it, was a changed city. The streets, of course, are just as narrow, but they are clean. You can go out at night, and roam through the city, and no one will ever interfere with your person or property. There is a Greek policeman every twenty-five yards. He is silent and unobtrusive, but his presence is felt by every one."

The passage is worth quoting in full. It occurs in the statement made to this paper, a few days ago, by a prominent Greek diplomatist who, after eight years of exile, recently visited his birthplace, the Smyrna district, now and for some time past in the military occupation of Greece. It was the same wherever he went throughout the region, and his word in favor of the Greek occupation is abundantly confirmed from other sources. It is only, however, as the story of this occupation is, in some measure, understood that the real worthiness of the Greek record can be appreciated and the splendid achievement of the Greek High Commissioner, Mr. Sterghiades, adequately appraised. For everything that has been done in Smyrna in the direction of reform during the past nine months has been done in the face of the most implacable opposition, not only from the Turks, from whom opposition was to be expected, but in other quarters, where the Greek High Commissioner had a right to find only help and encouragement. Almost from the day of the landing of the Greek forces, last May, with the full approval of the Council of Four in Paris, these forces have been menaced by bands of Turkish soldiers, sometimes massing together into an army 150,000 strong, well fed, well officered, and equipped with artillery and quick-firing guns. The Greeks had been received throughout the region as liberators, not only by the vast Greek population, but by the Armenians, the Jews, and even by the Turkish communities themselves, who welcomed them as a protection against the Turkish irregulars, brigands, and Bashi-Bazouks. The Greeks have, moreover, scrupulously observed the bounds set to their authority by the Allies, and yet, all this time, as dispatches to this paper as far back as last September have pointed out, they have been obliged to submit passively to looking on whilst Turkish troops, in shameless violation of the terms of the armistice, were concentrated in the immediate proximity of the Greek zone, ready, at every favorable opportunity, to launch attacks against the forces of occupation.

The harassment produced by these forces was persistent, and the conditions which resulted were described by an interallied military mission as being the result of the Greek occupation. It was clearly evident, however, that the outbursts had no relation whatever to a revolt of the Turkish population, or to any hostile attitude to the Greek authorities, but, as stated in the dispatch to this paper already referred to, that they were characterized by a tendency toward nationalist reaction, organized by Turkish officials, "and encouraged materially and formally by a foreign power." These facts were implicitly confirmed when the Supreme Council, in the middle of last November, decided to maintain the Greek occupation in Smyrna, despite the report of the Interallied Military Commission, the council being confident that the Greek occupation would assure order in the country.

Neither good report nor ill report, however, has made any difference to Mr. Sterghiades. Adhering strictly to the terms of his commission, he steadily carried on the great work of reform in Smyrna. And in doing so the Turkish irregulars and bandits beyond the borders of the zone were not his only enemies. Within the zone itself he had arrayed against him, first of all, the Levantines, who, deprived of their accustomed way to wealth and political power, namely, playing off the Turk against the Christian and the Christian against the Turk, sought in every possible way to thwart the Greek High Commissioner. Then, second in opposition, came the Turk, not so much the Turks resident in Smyrna or the Turkish troops and brigands already mentioned, but the Turks who came from outside as emissaries of Constantinople, or even, shameful as it may seem, of some of the allied powers. Bomb explosions, outrages, plots to slaughter Turks and pillage their houses, in order to have something wherewith to charge the Greeks and discredit their rule, all were contrived and sometimes carried into effect. The third great obstacle with which Mr. Sterghiades had to contend is certainly the most discreditable of all. "The Italian and French consuls," declares the Greek diplomatist whose words are quoted at the beginning of this article, "have indeed made it as difficult and unpleasant for Mr. Sterghiades as they could." Many of the Turks who were planning to create trouble in Smyrna would, it appears, present to the police Italian passports, and some of them French passports. This meant, of course, that they were immune from arrest as far as the Greek police were concerned, and were thus, to a very large extent, free to carry out their designs.

Such are some of the conditions with which the Greek High Commissioner has had to contend. That he should, none the less, have won to the extent that he has is a great tribute not only to his own ability, but, as he would be the first to admit, even more to the

good faith, good intent, and statesmanlike purpose of the Greek Government, under the leadership of Mr. Venizelos.

### Mr. Bryan Receptive

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, in an interview published in this newspaper on November 27, 1916, in discussing the presidential campaign which had culminated earlier in that month in the reelection of a Democratic President and the return of a Democratic Congress, ventured a forecast as to future party alignments in the United States. Until the present time there has been no opportunity, in a national campaign, to put Mr. Bryan's forecast to the test. But now, apparently, in the weeks remaining before the meeting of the Democratic and Republican national conventions, the soundness of the Nebraskan's vision is to be quite severely tried. This is what he said in 1916:

The Democratic Party, having won without the aid of the wet states, and having received the support of most of the prohibition states and the women of the woman suffrage states, is not only free from any obligation to the saloon element, but is in duty bound to regard the wishes and the ideas of those who made its victory possible. The women of the country will not continue to aid the Democratic Party if the party takes the side of the saloon. And what is less important is the fact that the Republican Party, although it received the support of the wets, did not receive enough to give it a victory. So I think it not at all unlikely that in the next national campaign there will be some strife between the two dominant political parties to determine which shall be the first to champion and endorse the prohibition movement.

Since this forecast was made, of course, the action of Congress and the states has, as expected, at least theoretically, removed the prohibition issue from the realm of partisan politics. But the fact remains, as Mr. Bryan has recently pointed out, that an effort is being made, and by persons within his own party, to interpose the alleged right of individual states to override or set aside the provisions of the constitutional amendment, especially as they apply to the manufacture and sale of beer and light wines. Mr. Bryan sees, perhaps, instead of unqualified endorsement by his party of the declared purpose of the people of the United States to outlaw the liquor industry, the possibility of a divided sentiment among those leaders whom he supposed discretion, if not gratitude, would bind to the standard of law and order. Perhaps he sees also that in the camp of the opposition political party greater sagacity is being manifested in the apparent determination of those who pretend to speak for the party not to compromise with the friends of the saloon and the brewery. Perhaps he is forced to contrast the declaration of Speaker Sweet, of the New York State Assembly, a Republican, opposing any law legalizing the sale of beer and wines, with the statements of Governor Edwards of New Jersey, a Democrat and, until recently at least, an aspirant for the presidency, against the enforcement of so-called sumptuary laws and in favor of a virtual nullification of the Eighteenth Amendment and a modification of the enforcement code.

At the present time, Mr. Bryan is engaged upon what many political observers seem to regard as a preliminary survey of the sentiment of the country, possibly in order to determine what part he himself will play in the forthcoming national campaign. His speaking tour, to include New York City and Boston, will, according to plans now announced, extend to Indiana, Illinois, Nebraska, and California. Possibly not until he has sounded public sentiment on this cross-country trip will he be prepared definitely to announce his plans for the campaign. A news dispatch from his home city, Lincoln, Nebraska, a few days ago, however, quoted him as saying that if it appeared to him that the demand was for him again to become a candidate for the presidency, he would deem it his duty to consider the matter.

No doubt there are those who will say that the emergency which would induce Mr. Bryan again to become a candidate need not necessarily be great. They may point to the fact that he has already thrice been the unsuccessful candidate of the Democratic Party for the presidency, and that, as a political wiseman, he has not earned the right to demand that his counsels shall once more be heeded. It is doubtful if Mr. Bryan himself would again desire the opportunity of acting as the standard-bearer of the Democratic Party. He insists that he prefers not to be a candidate, and that only such an emergency as, in 1916, he declared to be next to impossible, would induce him to enter the campaign for the nomination. But he announces that he will seek election as a delegate from Nebraska to the national convention in San Francisco, on June 28. Twenty-four years ago Mr. Bryan was a delegate from Nebraska to the Democratic National Convention, held at that time in Chicago. Before the convention he was almost unknown, yet in a single speech he swept the various state delegations well-nigh off their feet, and gained for himself the nomination for the presidency, up to that hour all but conceded to Richard P. Bland, the recognized leader of the so-called free silver forces. Mr. Bryan is a more astute politician today than he was in 1896, a better general, wiser, and more farsighted. He gives abundant promise of being an intensely interesting figure in national politics from the present moment at least until the latter days of June.

### The New Rumania

It is, perhaps, characteristic of the new Rumania that she should be steadily consolidating her position in the new Europe under the leadership of a native of one of her redeemed territories. For Mr. Vaida Voevod, who recently visited London as the guest of the British Government, is a Transylvanian, one who, for many years, fought the battles of his oppressed fellow-countrymen in the Hungarian Parliament. Those who are at all acquainted with the way in which Hungary, especially in the years immediately preceding the war, endeavored to change the character of Transylvania by the all-too-familiar German "method" of colonization, and in every other way, will understand the difficulties with which Mr. Voevod was always confronted, and the curiously narrow issues in which he was necessarily almost always concerned. And yet, with little more than a year past since the re-

union of Transylvania and Rumania, Mr. Voevod has already made his way to the front in the public life of the united people, and is found in London using all his remarkable gifts as a statesman and a business man to lay a sure foundation for the future development of his country.

The new Rumania is evidently eager to be at work again. But, like every other European country, she is faced with many difficulties, financial and economic. A large tract of her territory was overrun during the war, and she sustained many losses, particularly on her railways, in the depletion of her rolling stock. Rumania's natural heritage, however, is quite untouched. Her enormous actual resources in oil, and her equally enormous potential resources in grain and other products, coupled with the desire of her people to work, should make it possible for her to face the future with complete equanimity. Europe has great need of just the products which Rumania can ultimately supply in abundance, and Rumania is preparing to meet that need as fully as may be.

Now the fact that Rumania is able seriously to contemplate doing this argues much for her enterprise and resource. The picture which Mr. Take Jonescu drew of the position of his country, in the course of a conversation with a representative of this paper in Paris, about a year ago, showed a people in very desperate need of help. At that time food was scarce, and clothing of all kinds even more so; whilst, with four-fifths of her railway engines destroyed, the transport system of the country had been brought almost to a standstill. Today Rumania is so far recovered that she is able to send out a mission, headed by her Premier, to lay before the business men of London the many opportunities which Rumania has to offer them.

Meanwhile, in Rumania itself, the work of rehabilitation is apparently going steadily forward. One of the greatest problems facing the country in recent years, namely, the Jewish question, has been settled along the lines of justice, the Jew now enjoying all the rights and privileges of his Christian fellow-citizen; her new frontiers, with the single exception of that across the Banat, have been settled to her satisfaction, and she regards the Bessarabian question as being really closed. Rumania's one great desire, now, is "complete solidarity with her allies," and the securing of this was one of the chief objects of Mr. Voevod's recent visit to London.

### A Chamberlain Meeting

It is a great work that has been intrusted to Mr. J. L. Garvin, the biography of Joseph Chamberlain. And it may be safely ventured that when the book makes its appearance it will be one of the books of the year. For few modern British statesmen were more uniformly in the limelight than was Mr. Chamberlain, during the whole course of his political career, and few men succeeded in maintaining their influence, apparently with so little effort. During all his years of retirement, the electors of West Birmingham, by an overwhelming majority, were content and more than content that he should be their member, although he practically never put in an appearance at Westminster; whilst the brief statements which he issued, at rare intervals, from his seclusion at Highbury were hailed with something more than reverence amongst the great army of his devoted followers throughout the country.

Joseph Chamberlain was, of course, the central figure of the Birmingham tradition, and anyone who really came in contact with the Birmingham tradition, in the heyday of its power, was left in no doubt as to its quite overwhelming nature. Opposition, of course, there was to it, even within "the holy city of Birmingham" itself, but such opposition merely acted as a foil to set off the tremendous strength of the "one and only party."

In those days, a Chamberlain meeting, anywhere within many miles of Birmingham, was a study in enthusiasm. Not only did the vast audience which would be sure to crowd every available space hail their leader with tremendous pride, but they regarded it as a reason for tremendous pride in themselves that they should have such a leader. This was especially noticeable in the country districts. If the enthusiasm of a Chamberlain meeting in Birmingham was wonderful, the enthusiasm of a Chamberlain meeting in the small country town was much more wonderful. Thus, in the famous khaki election of 1900, in the midst of the South African War, "Joe," sure of himself and his colleague in Birmingham, and knowing that he was speaking to the world and not to any particular audience anyway, would go, on occasion, into the country outside the city to make some notable speech. In the town and district so favored, it would be the greatest of all occasions. All through the day, the countryside would drive into the town, until every stable was filled to overflowing, and every inn yard blocked with every kind of conveyance. As regards the hall itself, where the meeting was to be held, the question of seating did not trouble the organizers. There never was any question of providing the people with seats. Seats take up a great deal of room, and every inch of room was in demand. So all the seats would be cleared out, at any rate on the floor of the hall, and long before the meeting was timed to commence the view from the platform would be a strange one, just as if a great crowd in the open air had been suddenly inclosed within four walls. There would be the usual cheering and singing before the meeting, and the usual great ovations for well-known local politicians as they made their appearance. But the time to see the audience, and to hear it, was at the long-expected moment when "Joe," always the same, with the monocle, the frock coat, and the orchid, appeared on the platform.

Then when the cheering was at last over, and the chairman had finished his introductory remarks, the right honorable member for West Birmingham would begin. Always cool, always calm, always utterly collected; carrying his audience with him from point to point; building up an opponent's argument, until it seemed to be utterly irrefragable, and then turning round and shattering it with a blow; pausing, every now and again, during an outburst of cheering, to adjust his immaculate white cuffs; then, maybe, with a sudden change of voice, taking his audience into his confidence with such splendid equality as to create the impression that he was address-

ing a council of statesmen, rather than a political meeting.

And, if there should be a heckler! A heckler was never seriously objected to at a Chamberlain meeting. If anyone had the hardihood to heckle "Joe," well, what he would get would be enough in the way of punishment. It was soon over. In a momentary pause, a question, or a gibe, or what not would rap itself out over the heads of the people; and, like a flash, would come the retort, utterly to the point and utterly devastating, another notable hit, the story of which would be told and retold for many days throughout the countryside.

### Editorial Notes

THE distinction of being the last state necessary for the ratification of the equal suffrage amendment may not be quite equal to that of being the first, but it is still creditable, and incomparably better than neglecting such an opportunity. Now then, Delaware, the way is open.

Two brief news items recently came over the telegraph wire on the same day, and when placed side by side were, to many people, especially interesting. One was to the effect that a certain oil company was expected to declare a 400 per cent stock dividend, and that, in addition, each stockholder would be permitted to buy one new share, at \$100, for each old one held. The old shares are now quoted at about \$850, having gone to that figure from a par value of \$100. Such an enhancement of value, together with the rapidly increasing price of gasoline, has led to the introduction into Congress of a resolution asking for an investigation of the operations of the leading oil companies of the United States, and this fact formed the substance of the second item. Combined, the paragraphs at least make the "livver" owners, and others, speculate and ruminate, and may cause some of them to fulminate.

MR. H. IDRIS BELL pleads for a more systematic study of the Greek papyri, and shows how these documents of ancient history are the proper foundation for the true history of early times. It is beginning to be understood that history does not consist in the account of a succession of dramatic events, great possibilities and economic processes, and the Greek papyri correct such false history and give events as they happened at the time, documentary evidence which helped to guard the historian against loose and ungrounded generalizations. They are the doings of the common man and the common woman who are scarcely met with elsewhere. Mr. Bell suggests that the digesting and summarizing of the evidence of papyri is a work for non-specialists. The country is doing its fair share of publishing papyrus texts, but is not utilizing them. Here is a chance for the non-specialists.

A STORY told of Mr. W. H. P. Woodroffe shows him in a part which, if known at the time, would have won for him seas of gratitude from the ranks of the British Army. As director of the Road Transport Labor and Materials branch of the Ministry of Food, he was informed, one summer day, that a train-load of 300 tons of raspberries, bought by the British Government for jam, had got lost on the way from the south to Scotland. Taking off his coat, literally, he "rang up" every junction on the lines till he discovered the raspberries in a siding at Carlisle, and, in spite of all difficulties, safely brought them to their destination, thereby saving the government several thousand pounds, and speeding up things in a way that is described as "real jam."

WE ARE becoming very particular about the meaning of words, the English-speaking public, that is to say. How many of us have trotted out the words "the anchor's weighed," and almost in the same breath spoken of the vessel being under weigh. Attention is drawn to the fact that a large number of people, including seafaring men, make this mistake. It is explained that a vessel is under way, not weigh, when making way through the water, or when not held to the bottom by an anchor, and remains under way until anchored or otherwise secured. Weighing the anchor has nothing to do with the expression. Accuracy is a desirable quality.

TO CALL attention to the new army, with its educational and training features, Secretary Baker requests the cooperation of public officials, ministers, chambers of commerce, educational institutions, and patriotic organizations." So reads a newspaper dispatch. Since, during the war just past, several million civilians came into personal relations with the United States Army, it would seem that the Secretary would perhaps do as well to call upon those who are acquainted with these educational facilities and have received the army training.

THAT is good news from Uruguay, that the country's financial condition is excellent and that great works are being projected. If the plan to develop power from the Uruguay River, on a scope equivalent to the use of 3,000,000 tons of coal per year, is a measure of these projects, Uruguayan development will indeed be rapid. True, Argentina and Brazil are to share in developing this particular power site, likewise in using the power. But the good effects are not likely to be any less definite by reason of being widely distributed.

THIS summer is expected to witness one of the biggest lifting feats ever accomplished. The areas of operation are Ostend and Zeebrugge. The feat consists in the moving of the Vindictive from her position at Ostend, whilst at Zeebrugge the blockships, weighing nearly 5000 tons each, have got to be raised from the seventeen feet of mud into which they have settled. Three thousand five hundred tons is the last lifting record. It is confidently expected that within a few days it will have been broken.

WHATEVER Mr. Hoover's aspirations may be with regard to the presidency, it is certain that if he is truly in favor of a bone-dry United States he should not hesitate about saying so. He who hesitates, on such an important issue as this, is almost certain either to lose or be lost.